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DATE: WEATHER: FORECAST: PARIS: Temp. 2-8 (47-41). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). LONDON: Temp. 10-5 (50-43). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). CHANDEL: Temp. 10-6 (50-43). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). YORK: Temp. 10-6 (50-43). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 2.



United Press International.
The Rembrandt painting 'Man Leaning on a Sill.'

Old Rembrandt Recovered; Police Question 9 Suspects

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23 (AP).—The second of two Rembrandts stolen from the Taft Museum last week was recovered early today. Police sources said nine persons were being questioned with the theft.

The police also said they had recovered more than \$50,000 of ransom money paid for the second painting. The first painting was recovered Thursday—two days after the theft of two 17th-century masterpieces, valued at \$1 million each.

The police sources said interrogation of the nine began soon after the recovery of the second painting—'Man Leaning on a Sill.'

Police Lt. Col. John McLaughlin said the painting was found at 3:30 a.m. under the steps of a house in Forsters, Ohio, just 20 miles northeast of Cincinnati. About two hours later, the \$50,000 of the ransom money also was recovered, he said.

He declined to say who owned the house or exactly how much of the ransom was regained, nor would he give details of the suspects were taken into custody.

The painting was in good condition, except for minor abrasions on the frame, he said.

The thieves had threatened to burn the painting unless they received a \$200,000 ransom by 2 a.m. yesterday. Speaking through a go-between, they later agreed to settle for \$100,000, the museum agreed to pay the money.

Katherine Hanna, director of the Taft Museum, said the painting will not be displayed again for some time. She said museum officials wanted the notoriety surrounding the art theft to die down.

5 Killed as Belgian Jetliner Plunges Into a Moroccan Peak

GENEVA, Morocco, Dec. 23 (AP).—A Belgian Caravelle jetliner crashed into a mountain peak in Morocco in a rain-lashed night and the police said 11 of the 59 passengers and crew members were killed.

Of the victims, were said Moroccan, but no passenger was available.

Belgian pilot lost contact with air traffic control at 2135 GMT following landing permission to fly from Paris to Agadir.

Investigators said there was a fire in the engine of the plane. The morning, when an army found the wreckage, a mile-wide area of desolate, 3,540-foot-high mountain. Some 11 miles northwest of the city of Agadir.

The site of the crash was 20 miles from Agadir airport. The plane was chartered by Moroccan national airline, Air Maroc, from Sabet, a subsidiary of the airline Sabena. All the passengers except one Moroccan were Belgian citizens.

Air Maroc said the passengers included 65 Moroccans, students and workers going home for the year-end holidays and 34 of other nationalities, mostly French and Belgian. There were numerous children on board.

10 Gunman Kills at U.K. Resort

QUAY, England, Dec. 23 (AP).—A gunman brandishing pistols, burst into a crowded early yesterday and shot two men and a woman. The gunman had killed a man after a car chase in southern England last week.

The killer used the police patrol transfer to another vehicle he used to drive to the 1 Casino Club, where he burst through the door and opened fire at high speed. The gunman was stopped by a 30-mile chase. As police chased him he pulled out a knife and stabbed himself in the wrist, wounding himself severely.

6 Basques Named As Assassins

Spain Says They Belong to ETA

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Dec. 23 (WP).—Spanish security police yesterday named six Basque separatists as having carried out the bomb assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco on Thursday.

All six of the named men are members of ETA, the militant Basque underground, according to a statement read on the state radio and television. The TV broadcast showed pictures of the six.

The Spanish border with France was sharply watched by police yesterday morning. Police were checking all passports of those traveling by car and rail, and were confiscating those of Basques, telling them to go back home, that their passports would be returned after they reported to their home-town police stations.

Police said this measure was taken to prevent the six from "escaping into their bases in southern France." Many Basque militant exiles live in the French Basque country.

The six accused Basques are José Ignacio Abaitua Gomez, José Miguel Benarén Ordenana, Pedro Ignacio Perez Beotegui, Javier Maria Larreategui Cuadra, José Antonio Urruticoechea Benitochea and Juan Bautista Ezaguirre Santesteban.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, 70, was killed Thursday by a bomb buried in a tunnel under the street which he traveled habitually as he was driven to his office after hearing mass.

The announcement that police were hunting the alleged assassins in the Basque-country mountain passes between France and Spain came moments after the politically charged trial of a priest and nine underground labor leaders, accused of "illegal association," came to a close in Madrid. A verdict is expected this week. The prosecution has asked jail sentences ranging from 13 to 23 years.

"Overcome by Emotion"

Earlier in the day, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, who did not attend Adm. Carrero Blanco's funeral Friday because he was "too overcome by emotion," went to a Catholic memorial service in downtown Madrid under heavy police guard. The generalissimo also got down to the business of picking a possible successor to the admiral, who was his closest political collaborator.

In a ceremony at El Pardo Palace, Gen. Franco swore in three new Council of the Realm members. The 17-member council has a consultative function.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Big Sales Rise In French Arms

PARIS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—French arms sales abroad in 1973 will total about 7 billion francs (about \$1.5 billion), a large increase over last year's figure of 4.7 billion francs, official sources said yesterday.

Aircraft and missile orders were a large factor in the increase this year, amounting to about 4.5 billion francs, the sources said.

The orders included the sale of Mirage combat jets to Saudi Arabia and Zaire. Super-Frelon helicopters to China and anti-aircraft missiles to Middle Eastern countries which were not directly involved in the 1967 war.

He had engineered the passage of an amendment on American troops in Europe that would bring about reductions in their number to the extent that the European allies did not help Washington to meet the attendant balance-of-payments costs.

Then, Sen. Jackson tapped on an amendment to the trade bill

to begin with, has not had to shift as much.

Several senators and a sizable number of Senate staff members, most of whom are unhappy about this drift toward Sen. Jackson and to the right, say that everything has now come together for the senator from Washington.

As the reason for his increased attractiveness, they cite the political vulnerability of President Nixon, the Middle East war and the Soviet involvement in it, and the successes of Sen. Jackson in getting attention from the news media and in passing legislation.

Observers point out that Sen. Jackson was on his way to dominating the foreign-policy headlines even before the start of the October Arab-Israeli war.

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Associated Press.
The Shah of Iran at press conference yesterday.

Shah Sees End of an Era

Persian Gulf States Double Price of Oil to \$7 a Barrel

By Bernard Weinraub

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (NYT).—A dramatic increase in the price of Persian Gulf oil was announced here today.

Measures which double the price of a barrel (35 gallons) of oil were disclosed after a two-day meeting of ministers of the Gulf countries which provide about 45 percent of the non-Communist world's petroleum. Under their new price schedule, their governments will receive, at the new year, about \$7 a barrel.

One Western oil expert said tonight: "I am shocked and appalled. We did not expect it to go this high. The United States will tough it out but it's really going to hit Europe. There's going to be severe economic consequences."

One oil expert predicted that the cost for importing petroleum to the United States may climb as high as \$8 billion next year because of the price increase. In 1973, the United States paid about \$2.5 billion a year for oil imports. Most oil exporters are expected to follow the lead of the Gulf nations.

The new posted price for an uncertain period, will reach about \$11.65 a barrel starting Jan. 1. Two months ago the ministers had raised the price for a barrel of crude oil by 70 percent to \$5.11. Less than three years ago the posted price for a barrel of oil on the Persian Gulf was \$1.80.

Experts Jolted

Officials here had expected the posted price to reach about \$9, and some Western oil experts tonight were jolted at the higher figures. "This price is a hell of a rough one," a knowledgeable oil industry source said.

The so-called posted price of a barrel of oil is, in the words of experts, a "legal fiction" that has endured for years. No oil is actually paid for at the posted price.

Essentially, the posted price is the figure commonly used by oil producers to set the amount paid by the Western companies. It is also the figure used to calculate taxes and royalties paid by the Western companies and may

that sought to deny special trading status and financial credits to Moscow until Jews are allowed to emigrate freely from the Soviet Union. Sens. Kennedy, Mondale and Bentsen joined in co-sponsoring this amendment, along with about 70 others.

Once the war flared up, Sen. Jackson began sounding the alarm

about the policy of détente, calling it in effect a policy of headline-grabbing without the substance of security.

Sen. Kennedy followed suit with a speech before the convention of the AFL-CIO, talking about "the obvious signs of our nation's excessive reliance on the promises of détente and our failure to meet, let alone anticipate, the dangers that surround it."

Mondale also made critical remarks about the hollowing of détente in view of the Soviet involvement in the Arab war effort.

Sen. Bentsen, after having been relatively silent on foreign-policy matters since coming to the Senate, joined in the general attack earlier this month.

Effect Is Seen

While Senate liberals have not entirely followed the Jackson lead on increasing defense spending, Senate sources say, he is beginning to "neutralize" them. Sens. Kennedy, Mondale and Bentsen did not protest the level of spending in the recent debate on the defense appropriations bill, whereas each of them had spoken

out against what they called excessive defense expenditures in the month preceding the Middle East war.

Other Senate liberals such as Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., and Alan Cranston, D. Calif., withdrew amendments they had prepared to reduce defense appropriations.

Second Session Cordial

Disengagement Talks Get Priority in Geneva

By Alvin Shuster

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The Middle East peace conference ended its first round yesterday with a quick agreement on moving "forthwith" toward talks to separate Israeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal.

There was general satisfaction among the participants about the cordial atmosphere of the session, which lasted only about 20 minutes. The mood in the closed session was described as much more relaxed and businesslike than the open first meeting Friday, when Israel and Egypt engaged in sharp exchanges.

Accordingly, Israeli, Egyptian and American diplomats agreed that the talks were off to a good start, although they cautioned

down last month after Egypt accused the Israelis of stalling.

American and United Nations officials expect an agreement to emerge here that would create a zone between the contending forces. This would bring Israeli troops on the west bank of the canal back into Sinai and would substantially reduce the risk of more fighting.

Egyptians would remain on the east bank but their numbers would be the subject of the negotiations.

The present plan calls for Maj. Gen. Ensis Silasvuo, the Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, to come to Geneva for some of the talks. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that there was no agreement for either superpower

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

According to U.S. Official

Suez Canal Reopening Seen After a Troop-Pullback Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The United States expects the Suez Canal to open for traffic immediately after Israel and Egypt reach agreement on separating their troops confronting each other along the canal, a senior American official has disclosed.

The official, who traveled aboard the Air Force 107 jet carrying Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger back to Washington last night from the Geneva Middle East peace conference, indicated that the Egyptians might bar ships flying the Israeli flag but allow Israeli-bound cargoes to be carried aboard ships of other flags.

The canal has been closed since June, 1967, war, when the Israeli forces occupied the east bank of the canal. Israeli goods have been barred for years from being carried in ships using the canal.

15-Day Trip

Mr. Kissinger, who had embarked on a 15-day trip to 13 nations, was reportedly pleased with the results of the peace conference and told newsmen that the United States would insist that the disengagement talks between Israel and Egypt—agreed upon at the closing of the foreign ministers' phase of the conference yesterday—must be held with Soviet or American participation, but rather with only Egyptian, Israeli and United Nations personnel sitting in—similar to the format of the talks which took place at Kilometer 101 along the Cairo-Suez highway.

The United States expects that the commander of the UN emergency force in the Middle East, Maj. Gen. Ensis Silasvuo of Finland, would participate in the talks, expected to begin shortly after Christmas.

American officials said that the Russians had suggested in recent days, in meetings with other foreign ministers—but not with Mr. Kissinger—that Soviet-American participation be asked in the Israeli-Egyptian talks.

Also, newsmen were told: "Yesterday's meeting in Geneva between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko was devoted mostly to relations between the two countries. Most of the time was taken up in a discussion of the state-mandated Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, also held in Geneva."

Mr. Kissinger was responsible for arranging Friday's surprise meeting between Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Mr. Kissinger had told Mr. Gromyko that as a co-chairman of the Geneva conference he was obliged to receive the Israeli diplomat, even though Russia broke relations with Israel after the 1967 war. The United States regarded the meeting as extremely useful, but the Americans believe that the Russians are trying also to signal Egypt that "two can play the game," a reference to the recently improved Egyptian relations with the United States.

Mr. Kissinger found the talks with Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member, more productive than he had first expected. Apparently, the North Vietnamese official indicated that Hanoi was interested in reaching some sort of understanding on military stability in Vietnam.

On the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger was said to believe that Syria, despite its boycott of the Geneva conference, would not try to wreck it.

Three Survive 98 Days at Sea

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Three men who set out to sail across the Pacific with supplies for only 50 days were found Friday night weak but alive after 98 days at sea. Their ketch was found about 50 miles from Vancouver Island.

A fourth man aboard the 41-foot ketch Pacific Mariner was dead when the Canadian destroyer escort Mackenzie reached the vessel, search and rescue officials here said.

Power Cutback Begins in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23.—Electricity cutbacks unprecedented in this city's history, even during the blackout of World War II, went into effect at midnight Friday.

Street lights will be dimmed 25 percent. Private consumption for the next billing period must be down 10 percent for most residential and industrial customers and 20 percent for commercial customers.

More stringent cuts are expected to be initiated Jan. 15. Area blackouts may come next spring unless the city receives more oil. Mayor Tom Bradley warned Thursday. He told a meeting of the California Public Utilities Commission here that he will ask Gov. Ronald Reagan to declare a state-wide emergency that he believes would give the commission the authority to order oil sharing among utilities throughout California.

6 Los Angeles Times.

Energy Emergency Is Declared by Japan

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (WP).—The government yesterday declared a state of emergency in Japan, ordered a 20-percent cutback in the consumption of oil and electricity by major industries and announced austerity measures to deal with the energy crisis.

The emergency program was adopted at a special cabinet meeting following the Diet's passage Friday night of two laws authorizing controls over energy consumption and over the price and distribution of essential commodities.

Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who went to the cabinet meeting from a hospital where he has been recuperating from an ear infection, declared in a statement to the nation that Japan's petroleum shortage was "becoming worse and worse each day." He appealed to the Japanese people to

conserve energy in their daily lives and imbue themselves with "the saving spirit."

"The catastrophe brought on by the oil situation is a turning point for the economy of the country," he said.

Major oil firms divert non-Arab petroleum to Dutch from other customers. Page 2.

Mr. Tanaka declared. "To create new affluence and promote new national welfare, we will need drastic transformation in our way of thinking."

At the same time, he reassured the public that "today's situation is fundamentally different from the immediate postwar period when the controlled economy prevailed." He said that the nation possessed substantial stocks of important commodities and sufficient foreign currency reserves to import daily necessities on an emergency basis. If bud-

nesses refrain from unnecessarily large price increases and stockpiling and consumers refrain from panic buying, serious shortages can be averted. Mr. Tanaka said.

Petroleum is the source of more than 70 percent of Japan's energy. Virtually all of the oil is imported, about 40 percent of it originating in Arab countries. Despite publicized reports from Deputy Premier Takeo Miki that the Arabs may soon ease their oil embargo, the government was able to give no such assurances. Mr. Miki is currently touring Arab capitals.

Unlike the situation in the United States and most European countries, the majority of energy consumed in Japan is used by industry and a minority goes for transportation, businesses and households.

Thus, the 30-percent cut order (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

A U.S. Senate Shift to the Right on Defense Spending vs. Détente

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Democratic presidential hopefuls in the Senate are moving toward the right on a number of defense spending issues and taking an increasingly critical stance on the Nixon administration's policy of détente with Moscow.

One senator who did not want to be identified said, "Scoop is pulling the Democrats with national ambitions along with him," on national security matters.

"Scoop" is the nickname for Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who has become a frequent challenger of the administration's foreign policies. The Senate Democrats with presidential ambitions for 1976 include Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas.

None of the three has gone as far as Sen. Jackson in assailing White House positions, but many Senate sources and observers see each as moving in that direction. Since the outbreak of the Middle East war, Sen. Mondale, Ken-

nedy and Bentsen have said and implied that the administration oversold the benefits of détente, largely for domestic political ends. At the same time, Sens. Kennedy and Mondale have lowered their voices in recent debates on Defense Department appropriations. Sen. Bentsen, who was more conservative on these issues



Henry M. Jackson



Lloyd M. Bentsen



Walter F. Mondale

Kuwait to Send Five to PLO, But It Keeps Them for Probe

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (AP)—The five Arab terrorists who killed 32 persons in a firebomb-hijack operation in Rome and Athens last week were still being interrogated in Kuwait today and their turnover to the Palestine Liberation Organization has not been made yet. Kuwait's state minister, Abdel Aziz Hussein, said.

Japan Regime Declares Fuel Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)
ed for 11 major industries is expected to have a major impact on total national consumption as well as cause economic dislocation.

The 20-percent reduction, to be put into effect on Jan. 1, was calculated on planned consumption levels. Since petroleum consumption has been growing about 15 percent yearly, the reductions will take most industries back to a level below that of a year ago.

Power Companies
A 10-percent reduction is being ordered for electric power companies and special institutions such as daily newspapers, broadcasting stations, banks and securities companies.

Controls on the use of private automobiles. Pleasure driving on holidays is being banned, and the government is preparing details of driving restrictions on weekends.

Restrictions on operating hours of entertainment and service businesses.

An unspecified reduction in television broadcasting hours.

Government consideration of daylight saving time, a measure which would require legislative action.

In an effort to control demand, the government gave preliminary approval to an "austerity" budget, which included reduced public-works expenditures and cuts in planned defense spending.

Africans Said To Back Pope On Jerusalem

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A delegation of African leaders assured Pope Paul VI yesterday that they supported the Vatican's desire to see Jerusalem internationalized, a Vatican spokesman said.

The Pontiff met for 90 minutes in his private library with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Sudanese President Nimeiri and high-ranking officials of Liberia and Zambia.

The Vatican has made it clear that it wants to have a say on the issue of Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine. In the past, the Vatican has pressed for internationalization of the city under a 1947 United Nations decree.

"The heads of state expressed their view... on peace and security in the world and more particularly on finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis, taking into account the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine," the Vatican spokesman said.

"Foremost among their preoccupations was the question of Jerusalem, that it should not be under the exclusive control of any one religion."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	11	52	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	43	Cloudy
ARIZONA	25	77	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	16	61	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	17	63	Fair
CONNECTICUT	14	57	Cloudy
DELAWARE	17	63	Fair
FLORIDA	17	63	Fair
GEORGIA	17	63	Fair
ILLINOIS	10	50	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	50	Cloudy
IOWA	10	50	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	50	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	50	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	50	Cloudy
MAINE	10	50	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	50	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	50	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	50	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	50	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	50	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	50	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	50	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	50	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	50	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50	Cloudy
OHIO	10	50	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	50	Cloudy
OREGON	10	50	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	50	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	50	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	50	Cloudy
UTAH	10	50	Cloudy
Vermont	10	50	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	50	Cloudy
WYOMING	10	50	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

carried by the Middle East News Agency.

A PLO leader had declared in Rabat, Morocco, yesterday that the five terrorists were handed over to the PLO for trial before a revolutionary court. His statement was described by Palestinian sources in Beirut as jumping to a conclusion.

These sources confirmed that they have asked Kuwait to extradite the terrorists for trial and that Kuwait has accepted this. But the government of Kuwait carried on its interrogation of the terrorists, and officials in the desert emirate said they would extradite the five gunmen when investigations were completed.

Request Confirmed
Mr. Hussein confirmed the extradition request, but he declined to say when the gunmen would be turned over to the PLO.

The PLO is the umbrella body for the main guerrilla groups. There are several other self-styled guerrilla groups that do not come under PLO control. The five terrorists in Kuwait belong to one of those groups that operate outside the PLO.

"Because the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, Kuwait has agreed to extradite the five gunmen to it," Mr. Hussein was quoted as saying.

Athens Trial Report
ATHENS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Two Arab guerrillas held by Greek authorities on murder charges following an attack at Athens airport in August will be put on trial here on Jan. 24, a source said. Four people died and 46 were injured in the attack.

Last Monday, release of the two was demanded by the five guerrillas now held in Kuwait.

The five hijackers bargained for the two Arabs' release in exchange for hostages they held in their hijacked airliner, but when the Greek government refused to comply, they left on Tuesday morning without them.

Price of Oil Rises on Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)
group—Algeria, Indonesia, Ecuador, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Gabon—are expected to adopt the new price level. The OPEC members provide 85 percent of the world's oil exports.

At a news conference in the Nile palace, north of Tehran, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi observed: "The industrial world will have to realize that the era of their terrific progress and even more terrific income based on wealth and cheap energy is finished."

The 54-year-old Iranian leader added: "They will have to find new sources of energy, tighten their belts. If you want to live as well as now, you'll have to work for it."

"Even all the children of well-to-do parents who have plenty to eat, have cars, and are running around as terrorists throwing bombs here and there—they will have to work too."

The shah said that 13 members of the OPEC would meet Jan. 7 to discuss the price policy adopted by the six Gulf states.

The oil nations will then chart a strategy for a meeting with the 24-member Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes the United States and European and Asian nations.

Members of the OECD provide a sizable share of the imports to the oil-producing nations, and the meeting will probably serve as the first face-to-face confrontation between the oil-exporting nations and the developed consumer countries.

The shah made three fundamental points at his news conference:

• A coherent price structure for oil must be found. "You just can't blindly put your finger on a figure," he said.

• Alternative forms of energy must be developed and these must serve as a basis for oil prices. "The price should be the minimum that you would have to pay to get oil from shale, for example, or from the liquefaction of gas or coal."

• "A new equilibrium" is emerging between rich nations and those that are becoming wealthy or are poor.

Denmark Protest
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Trade Minister Poul Nybo Andersen said today that the increase was "shocking" and that it will have a "very serious" effect on Denmark's economy.

Little U.S. Impact Seen
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today that the increase "won't have a major impact here."

He noted that the United States gets only about one-tenth of its total energy requirements from the Middle East, including the Persian Gulf.



JUPITER FRONT AND REAR—This double exposure shows the planet Jupiter from the front (left) and rear as taken by the Pioneer-10 spacecraft in a fly-by earlier this month. University of Arizona scientists processed the photo. The view of the planet's backside is the first ever recorded. Diagram shows Pioneer-10's position when the photos were taken for NASA's Ames Research Center.

Oil Concerns Keep Dutch Supply Open

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—The major world petroleum companies have begun cutting back deliveries of non-Arab oil to some customers in order to keep fuel flowing to hard-pressed nations, such as the Netherlands, U.S. government sources have revealed.

The details of the oil shifts are shrouded in secrecy and clouded by the complexities of the global oil market.

Government and industry officials say global petroleum allocation is now mainly in the hands of the giant oil companies, in the absence of any international program for sharing the supplies.

"The governments have just backed away, given up and crumpled out," an industry official said last week.

According to well-placed U.S. officials, France, Japan, Britain and Scandinavia are all getting less Iranian crude oil as a result of the informal allocation system. Some of that oil is being delivered to the Netherlands, which is under a total embargo of Arab oil because of its pro-Israeli policy in the October war.

Dutch Deliveries
U.S. officials with access to information on the rate of oil deliveries into the port of Rotterdam said last week that they were unable to make those figures public. However, other sources said that the figures would show that deliveries have not declined as much as had been feared.

Iran does not participate in the embargo. Iranian production runs at an annual average of 5.7 million barrels a day. U.S. analysts said the country has increased production by several hundred thousand barrels daily—not enough to make a major impact in Northern Europe.

On Nov. 21, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said that the United States had "an obligation" to study ways of alleviating the difficulties of countries, such as the Netherlands, which acted responsibly during the Middle East war.

U.S. officials suggested last week that one way of helping would be to arrange continued use of Dutch refining capacity.

The U.S. deputy under secretary of state for security affairs, William Donaldson, held talks last week with Dutch officials to explore ways of jointly combating that country's difficulties.

Palestinians Reported To Smuggle SAMs
BONN, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Nine Palestinian guerrillas armed with Soviet-made SAM-7 ground-to-air rockets are believed to have entered West Germany, the mass-circulation newspaper Bild am Sonntag reported yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting West German security sources, said that the group had formed in Brussels last week and included three members of the Black September guerrilla organization.

The rockets were believed to have been smuggled into Brussels in diplomatic luggage. The newspaper said that police at West German airports had been put on alert and security agencies of several Western European countries had launched a search for the group.

Cold Kills 80 in India
NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—More than 80 persons are reported to have died of exposure last week in a cold wave sweeping several areas of north India.

Accustomed to Embargo Rhodesia Is Little Affected By World Economic Crises

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Dec. 23 (WP).—While the oil crisis dims Christmas lights, sends stock markets into tailspins and threatens economic recessions in some parts of the world, in Rhodesia the lights are burning bright, stocks are relatively stable and 8 percent growth is forecast for the economy in 1974.

After living seven years under United Nations sanctions, the Rhodesians are now masters of the art of belt-tightening and getting along with shortages of even strategic commodities like oil and gas.

Paradoxically, international efforts to bring about the collapse of the white minority government, which unilaterally declared its independence of Britain in 1965, have resulted in an economy increasingly diversified, self-sufficient and sheltered from outside turmoil.

Thus, to date, Rhodesia has scarcely felt the effects of repeated dollar devaluations (the Rhodesia dollar has not followed suit), rampant inflation and now

the oil crisis besetting the economies of Western nations.

Perhaps overly optimistic in their calculations, economists here predict the increased cost of strategic imports will be largely offset by the ever higher prices Rhodesian minerals and farm products are fetching abroad, thus allowing the boom to continue.

The Arab embargo on oil to Southern Africa has so far led the Rhodesian government only to close gasoline stations Sundays and three hours each morning and to impose a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit—all part of a "don't drive Rhodesia dry" campaign. The result has been a 20 percent cut in overall fuel consumption and the avoidance to date of more drastic measures, such as a ban on Sunday driving.

Even if rationing is introduced, and there is a better than even chance that it eventually will be, the fact that Rhodesia relies on oil for only about 30 percent of its energy needs and that it gets most of its electricity from water rather than fuel-powered generating plants assures a bright Christmas for Salisbury.

Rhodesians can hardly refrain from chuckling over the plight the West now finds itself in after being the victims for years of a Western applied economic squeeze.

"I would be less than frank if I did not say that we get a certain amount of satisfaction out of seeing the countries that have been biting us now being bitten in turn," said one Rhodesian official.

Seven years of economic sanctions do not seem to have cut very deeply into the comfortable colonial style of easy living that has attracted 70,000 Europeans, 90,000 of them since independence to this small but mineral-rich landlocked central African redbud of white rule.

Low Inflation Rate
Indeed, inflation wage and price controls and a tight government rein on the economy have given the country a lower rate of inflation than in most Western countries—4.4 percent last year and an estimated 3.7 percent this year.

To be sure, while Rhodesians grumble about the high price of imported luxury goods such as cosmetics and toilet articles that cost twice their price in Britain or the United States, and they say spare parts for some cars are hard if not impossible to come by and that the waiting time for buying most models of small cars can stretch for as long as two years.

But the windows of downtown Salisbury stores are filled with quality imported goods.

And the price of meat and vegetables is less than half what it is in Britain or the United States. Most locally made consumer items are far less expensive than their counterparts on American markets.

One of the best buys in Salisbury is still a home, with three and four-bedroom brick houses on an acre or more sized plots and including a swimming pool costing \$25,000 to \$40,000.

"Let's face it," said one British-born white Rhodesian, "I don't want to leave here simply because life is far easier and more pleasant than in Britain even living under sanctions."

Canadian in NATO Post
BRUSSELS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Commodore G. M. Deroosendael, a Canadian, has been appointed commander of the NATO standing naval force in the Atlantic for 1974.

With Egypt, Possibly Jordan Israel Agrees to Talks on Pullback

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Israeli cabinet today formally agreed to discussions in Geneva on the separation of the Israeli and Egyptian armies along the Suez Canal front, but no discussion was held about the disengagement of Israeli and Jordanian forces, a spokesman in Jerusalem said.

The Israeli-Jordanian frontier has been quiet since 1970 and Jordan's only participation in the October war was the dispatch of an armored brigade which fought alongside the Syrians.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said yesterday that Israel should study Jordan's proposal to start separation-of-forces talks in Geneva. Speaking at a Tel Aviv political rally, he said the tranquil situation along the Jordan River was distinct from that along the Suez front, where Israeli and Egyptian forces have been skirmishing daily since the war ended in a signed truce on Nov. 11.

"Yet there is certainly room to examine the possibilities of reducing the danger of flare-ups on the eastern Jordanian front as well," Mr. Allon said. "Such a step may serve the interest of both sides."

Jordan Sees Talks
In Amman, Premier Zaid Rifai said today that Jordan will start negotiations with Israel in Geneva next month on disengaging their forces. Speaking on his return from Geneva, Mr. Rifai said the talks would involve the full length of the line from Callee to the Gulf of Aqaba, the longest Arab-Israeli border.

Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers at Geneva had agreed to set up a military committee in efforts to solve the issue of separation of forces. Both sides failed to reach agreement on the issue during a series of talks between generals at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway.

The Israeli cabinet made it clear that the issue should be discussed only on the terms set up for the Kilometer 101 talks, the spokesman said. Those talks broke off Nov. 28.

Israeli sources say they offered the Egyptians two possibilities for disengagement and withdrawal of forces. The Oct. 24 cease-fire left the Egyptian Second Army on the east bank of the canal in the Sinai Desert, with the Egyptian Third Army also on the east bank, but surrounded by the Israeli Army on the west bank of the canal.

The first possibility, Israeli sources say, was for each side to withdraw 10 kilometers from the Suez Canal, leaving a United Nations force in the middle. This, say the Israelis, was rejected by the Egyptians.

The second offer was for the Israelis to withdraw farther to the east in the Sinai, perhaps

as much as 25 to 30 miles to the Mitla and Gidi passes. But in return for this, the Israelis asked the Egyptians to agree to leave only a token military force on the east bank—with no tanks, artillery or missile equipment.

Proposal Rejected
The Egyptians, say the Israelis, demanded that they be allowed to position three divisions—up to 40,000 men—and 400 tanks. The Israelis rejected this.

In Cairo, reaction to the latest sessions of the Geneva conference reflected both vexation and satisfaction. Newspaper headlines took a positive view, but editorialists and commentators were less optimistic.

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The one-hour, 20-minute meeting was held at Mr. Eban's initiative in the heavily-guarded residence of the Soviet diplomat mission here.

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House Kills Modified Measure

Congress Adjourns, Setting Aside Action on Energy Bill

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The 93d Congress yesterday adjourned its first session after abandoning efforts to pass legislation giving President Nixon sweeping powers to impose gasoline rationing and take other emergency steps to conserve energy.

Unless called back by the President or its leaders, Congress will not reconvene until Jan. 21. Mr. Nixon issued a statement yesterday afternoon saying that he regretted the failure of Congress to act on the energy legislation but that he understood the difficulty in reaching agreement on complex legislation in the last days of a session.

He pledged to "get on with the job even without having the legislation in place" and said that he hoped to work with Congress in a spirit of constructive cooperation to obtain prompt passage of an energy measure early in the new year.

In a stormy session early yesterday, the House killed a modified emergency energy bill that had been stripped of provisions

designed to curb windfall profits of the oil industry. The Senate had approved the bill Friday night after daylong pressure from the White House and the oil industry to remove the windfall-profits curb.

Authority to President

Both the original compromise worked out in Senate and House conference last week and the stripped-down bill killed by the House would have given the President authority to order gasoline rationing without approval by Congress.

Both bills also would have allowed the President to institute immediate energy conservation measures such as curbing outdoor advertising, setting store hours and curtailing weekend driving. However, any such moves would have been subject to repeal by Congress upon its return in January.

The President also would have been directed to make available \$500 million in grants to states for unemployment compensation of persons who lost jobs because of the conservation programs. Still other provisions modified the Clean Air Act by delaying more stringent automobile emission controls until 1977 and by easing emission standards for plants that are forced to convert from oil or gas to coal.

Some of those provisions are likely to be approved by Congress in January. Some persons believe that the President now has authority, under various existing laws, to institute broad energy conservation measures.

Refused to Adjourn

Angered at what they considered the Senate's cave-in to "big oil," House members rejected the stripped-down bill by a vote of 219 to 24. Then, apparently fearful that they would be blamed for leaving town without seeing to ease the energy crisis, the House refused to adjourn.

Back in session again at noon, it was touch and go for a while as to whether another attempt for final adjournment would succeed. It appeared that the House might not be able to establish a quorum, thus forcing a return tomorrow.

But a sufficient number of members trickled into the chamber to establish the necessary quorum of 217. There were loud cheers when No. 217, Joe Skubitz, R., Kan., rushed into the chamber to be counted. In the end, 218 members showed up.

Even then there was a reluctance on the part of some House members to end the session without another try at working out a new compromise on energy legislation.

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, D., Mass., the majority leader, assured them that nothing could be gained by staying in session. "It's come down to Christmas Eve," he said. "We're in a stalemate." He said that Senate leaders had told him the Senate would make no further effort on energy legislation until it returned on Jan. 21.

Compromise on Jet Fuel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Energy Office backed down yesterday and agreed to ease up substantially on the diversion of military jet fuel to civilian airlines.

The Energy Office and the Defense Department jointly announced that 900,000 barrels of jet fuel will be diverted through January, rather than 1.5 million barrels under the original order two days ago.

The move, which officials called a compromise, represented at least a partial victory for Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, who had warned energy chief William E. Simon that the 1.5-million-barrel diversion could endanger national security.

Two Columbia Students Face Life Term for Selling Cocaine

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Two Columbia College students, both varsity wrestlers and fraternity members, have been indicted for the sale of cocaine, thus becoming the first alleged campus drug dealers to face possible life imprisonment under the state's new drug law.

The two were arrested Dec. 7 after reportedly selling four ounces of cocaine to an undercover policeman who had been living in a fraternity house, posing as a student.

As a result of the agent's reputed buys, three other Columbia students and two nonstudents were arrested within the last two weeks on drug charges which carry stiff though lesser penalties than those looming over the two wrestlers.

Frank Rogers, the citywide narcotics prosecutor, disclosed the indictment of the two wrestlers and said that the five others are awaiting grand jury action.

Four Ounces of Cocaine

As the story was placed together from students and law-enforcement officials, the principal arrests came just after the undercover agent allegedly purchased four ounces of cocaine from Sean O'Neill and Robert O'Neill, unrelated friends and fellow officers of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, which was indicted just last campus. The two allegedly received \$4,400 from the agent in the transaction.



SKIING VACATION—Vice-President Ford tries out his ski bindings before starting a run on the slopes at Vail, Colo., where he is spending a two-week vacation.

No Significant Anti-Semitism Found in U.S. Over Oil Crisis

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Although there have been apparent efforts by groups and individuals to fan a reaction against Jews in the United States as a result of the Middle East war and the Arab oil boycott, a check around the country by correspondents of The New York Times has found no significant expression of anti-Semitism.

As a matter of fact, American sympathy for Israel has grown, rather than diminished, according to a Gallup poll. In the survey, taken from Dec. 7 to 10, 54 percent of those responding indicated that their sympathies were more with Israel than the Arab states. This was a gain of seven points over the figures in an early October poll. In December, 8 percent favored the Arab side, compared with 6 percent in October. Meanwhile, 49 percent showed opposition to sending U.S. arms to Israel.

The growth of sympathy for Israel notwithstanding, some Jews continued to indicate anxiety.

"It's going to come," said Dr. Harry Glaser, a physician in Montgomery, Ala., and local observer for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which monitors anti-Jewish expression. "Somebody's got to be the scapegoat," he said.

Rabbi Mordecai Simon, executive director of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, said he had not personally seen any anti-Jewish literature, posters or bumper stickers, but added: "I feel the current situation will certainly bring the die-hard anti-Semite out of the woodwork."

There were indeed apparent efforts to turn the discomfort of Americans into anger.

In its January edition of Thunderbolt, the National States Rights party, with headquarters in Marietta, Ga., advertises bumper stickers reading: "Oil Yes, Jews No."

In Indianapolis, the Anti-Defamation League reported that the November issue of a paper called White Power has been mailed from the small town of Knox to high-school pupils in La Porte, in northern Indiana. The paper, published by the National Socialist White People's party, successor to the American Nazi party of Arlington, Va., had articles head-

lined "Dump Israel" and "The Jews are the Communists."

The Anti-Defamation League said it had been told that a closed gasoline station in a western suburb of St. Louis had displayed a sign that said: "The Zionists have put us out of business."

But in Boston and Chicago and New York, among other places, Jewish leaders say they have seen no spillover of such material on the part of "responsible" quarters.

"There has been a heightening of activities on the part of anti-Semitic groups," said Sol Kolack, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League in Boston. "But not to the point where it's had any impact. By impact I mean there's been no ripple—no newspaper or television coverage."

Humphrey Takes Deductions On Vice-Presidential Papers

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has donated his vice-presidential papers, valued at \$309,475, to the Minnesota State Historical Society and so far has claimed \$199,153 in federal tax deductions for the charitable contribution.

The tax figures were released by Sen. Humphrey, D., Minn., and a staff spokesman said the senator intends to take the full value of his gift tax deductions, spread over a number of years.

Sen. Humphrey was asked about his donation following controversy over President Nixon's gift of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives, a contribution which provided Mr. Nixon with a \$576,000 tax deduction.

Sen. Humphrey used the same manuscript appraiser as Mr. Nixon, Ralph G. Newman of Chicago, to fix a value on his public papers. Sen. Humphrey, however, does not appear to face the issue raised about Mr. Nixon's gift—whether it was legally executed before the tax laws were changed in 1969, prohibiting such deductions by public officials.

According to Russell Fridley, director of the Minnesota Library, Sen. Humphrey signed an agreement with his home-state archives back in 1957, consigning to the state society all of his past and future public papers. Under that agreement, he has been shipping boxes of office files to the archives in St. Paul for many years.

Beat Deadline

Sen. Humphrey's vice-presidential papers were delivered between October, 1968, and June 23, 1969, according to Mr. Fridley. (Mr. Humphrey was Vice-President from 1965 to early 1969.) Thus, the papers were all in the possession of the Minnesota Library a month before the deadline of July 25, 1969, when the deduction provision expired.

Sen. Humphrey noted in a press release that, while he has donated 2,700 boxes of public and private papers to the state archives, dating back to his days as mayor of Minneapolis, he claimed a tax deduction only on his vice-presidential papers.

According to the senator, he has spread the \$199,153 in deductions over four tax years—1969 through 1972—but he still paid substantial federal and state taxes in those years. His total federal income tax was \$200,991 and his Minnesota state income tax was \$25,919.

"I have complied with the law in all respects and cooperated fully with the Internal Revenue Service in making available all of my books and records," Sen. Humphrey's statement said.

When he returned to the Senate in 1972, he continued to have substantial income from speaking engagements in addition

to his Senate salary of \$42,500 a year.

Lake Mr. Nixon's papers, Sen. Humphrey's are still under restricted access. According to the Minnesota Library director, scholars or other interested citizens can examine the papers only with Sen. Humphrey's permission. Mr. Nixon's deed of gift has a similar restriction—no one can see his papers without his written permission so long as he is President.

According to Mr. Fridley, about 30 scholars have done research on the collection of Humphrey papers. According to officials of the National Archives, no scholars have yet been granted access to the Nixon papers.

Galbraith Deduction
BOSTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith took a \$4,500 income-tax deduction for personal papers he donated to the Kennedy Memorial Library.

Mr. Galbraith said Friday that the papers, donated in 1966, included material from his term as ambassador to India during the Kennedy administration.

U.S. Study Asks

Reorganization of Appellate Courts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Significant changes in the federal court system's structure, to help it accommodate the mounting caseload, were proposed Friday by a 16-member commission representing the President, Congress and the Supreme Court.

It urged the creation of two new circuits for the U.S. Court of Appeals in the most overburdened sections of the 11-circuit system, the Deep South and the Far West. It also called for the appointment of new federal judges. No specific increase was recommended, but it appeared that at least six new seats on the appellate court would be needed, perhaps as many as eight or nine.

The plan, which must be approved by Congress, would divide the Fifth Circuit into one consisting of Georgia, Florida and Alabama and another embracing Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Ninth Circuit would be divided into one consisting of the Southern and Central Federal Districts of California plus Arizona and Nevada, and a second including the Northern and Eastern Districts of California plus Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Hawaii and Guam.

In a second phase of its study, the commission will survey the internal structure and procedures of the appellate courts.

'You Can't Believe Anyone Any More'

Americans Fearful, Doubtful Over Oil Crisis

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—On a crowded sidewalk a stewardess stops to chat and fret about her impending layoff. On the same flight a Midwestern sales manager gulps a double Scotch and sadly wonders aloud how he is going to tell three good salesmen that they are to be dropped.

A Milwaukee cocktail waitress ruefully complains that she has had to cancel a long-planned Christmas camper trip to the South with her children. A Nebraska propane gas dealer worries about staying in business with his supply cut to 44 percent of last year's. An elderly suburban Philadelphia widower spells his big home to flee to an apartment in sunny Florida.

Slowly, Americans are beginning to believe that an energy shortage really does exist. But a lot of them are troubled, skeptical about the reasons for it, and confused about whom to blame. And many wonder whether the shortage, real as it is to them, may not have been exaggerated by powerful interests for their own political or economic gain.

Assessing the seriousness and causes of the crisis, a butcher in Jenkintown, Pa., a prosperous borough of 5,500 just north of Philadelphia, touched on something that seems to be bothering people across the land.

'Can't Believe Anybody'

"No matter what they say, you can't believe anybody any more," Noah Genter said bitterly as he dressed a roast beef in his busy shop.

Scoops or intimations of that sense of doubt, and perhaps of a broader malaise, laced dozens of interviews on a cross-country tour as well as supplementary reports from correspondents of The New York Times in 10 cities and suburbs in various parts of the nation.

For most of their lifetimes in a society that has made a virtue of consumption, Americans have been beseeched to want more, buy more, use more. Now they seem angry, frustrated, fearful and sometimes even a little ashamed at sudden signs that the horn of plenty may be starting to empty.

They would like to blame someone, the informal survey showed, but there is no real agreement as to whom.

As an apparent legacy of

Nixon Said to Give 2d Priority To Environment and Israelis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—President Nixon has told state governors of both political parties that his highest priorities in the energy crisis are jobs and an end to the Arab oil embargo, ahead of the environment and Israel.

In a White House meeting Dec. 13, Mr. Nixon told 17 governors that he would not turn his back on the environmental movement or Israel, but emphasized that the environmentalists and the Israelis must retreat from their positions if the industrialized world is to get through the fuel shortage.

"I'm going to have to propose some things that will drive the environmentalists up the wall," Mr. Nixon told the governors, "and they're halfway there already. How are we going to get the coal out of the ground without driving them out of their trees?"

Several governors said the President was optimistic that the oil embargo would be lifted but that "Israel would have to participate" in the conference table.

"The only way we're going to solve the crisis is to end the oil embargo and the only way we're going to end the oil embargo is to get the Israelis to act reasonably," was the way President Nixon put it, according to one Democratic governor who did not want to be identified. He said Mr. Nixon added, "I hate to use the word blackmail, but we've got to do some things to get them to behave."

Watergate, President Nixon and politicians and bureaucrats in general were targets of a large share of criticism. But there were others—the oil companies, big business as a whole, the ecologists, the Arab-Israeli war. And some people even blamed themselves and their neighbors for a profligacy that has drained the country's natural resources.

Harsh Words for Nixon

In West Allis, Wis., a grimy industrial suburb of Milwaukee, John Olek, the recording secretary of Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers, sat in a dingy office at the union's headquarters with other local leaders and voiced harsh words about Mr. Nixon.

"It's got to take the brunt of it," Mr. Olek declared. "It's the guy who came out a year ago and told us how good we had it."

"The President seems to talk out of both sides of his mouth," said Edward Merten, the local president, who was wearing a cardigan in the lowered temperatures of the building. "I guess

I'm like everybody else. I think we can't trust the man."

"It's the little guy who's going to get it," Mr. Merten went on. "I'd rather see them ration gas than raise the price so the little guy can't buy it."

Half a continent away, in New York City, Mrs. June Pelkey, a clerk-typist, was doubtful about the extent of the crisis but confident that she knew its cause.

"Plenty in This Country"

"Frankly, I put the blame on Nixon," she said. "If I was his adviser, I'd put people back to work and get with the people. There's plenty in this country for everyone. He's stopped so many things."

Others are more willing to divide the blame.

"I would blame the government first and Nixon second," said Joseph A. McNulty, a 43-year-old accountant with a one-man office in south San Francisco. "The oil companies claim they have been warning of a shortage and the government hasn't apparently done much about it. Maybe

they believed the shortage wasn't real, too."

Mr. McNulty, like many of those interviewed, was not entirely convinced that the shortage was as serious as it had been pictured by the government, the oil companies and others.

"Get People Grooved"

He said that he felt the present emphasis on the energy situation was designed to "give the way for the Alaska pipeline and offshore drilling, to get people grooved into a shortage coming."

And, like others, Mr. McNulty ventured that he could not entirely discard a nagging suspicion that Mr. Nixon might be using the energy shortage to detract from the lingering Watergate scandals.

In Houston, Mrs. Clara Burke, a 23-year-old checker in a grocery store, said that the energy crisis was "the biggest lie I've ever heard."

"It's just like the meat shortage," she went on. "There was none then. Nixon's raising all this fuss so oil prices can be raised. He has to pay someone back before he leaves office."

Israelis Deport Woman to France

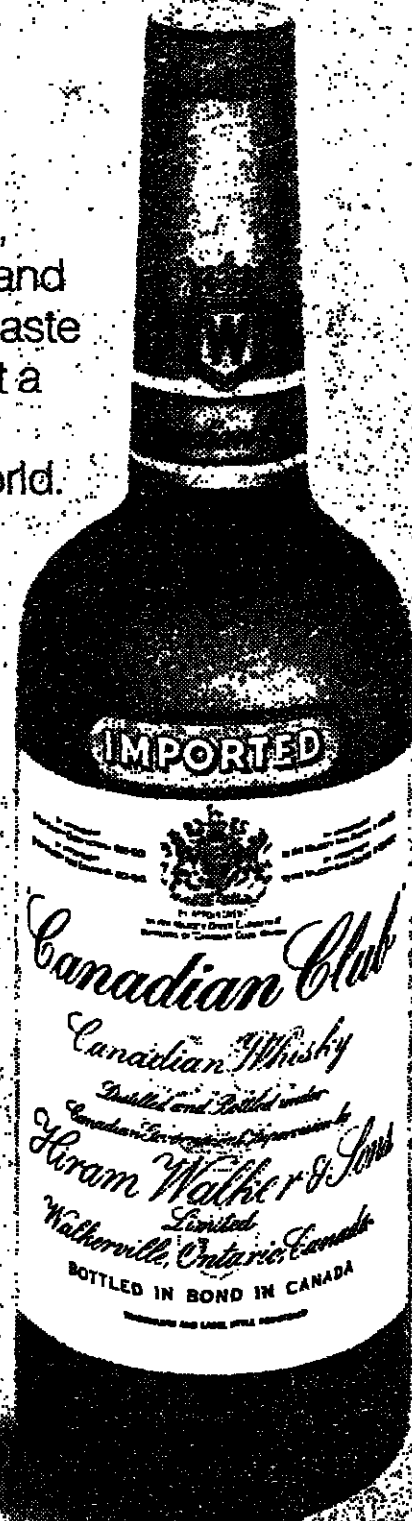
TEL AVIV, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—A 60-year-old Frenchwoman arrested here two and a-half years ago and later convicted of espionage and sabotage was released and deported to France last week.

Life sentences imposed by a military court on Edith Bourghalter and her husband two years ago were reduced on appeal to eight years. They were found guilty of attempting to smuggle into the country explosives intended to blow up hotels and public places. The husband was deported last year because of failing health.

They were charged together with two Moroccan girls living in Paris and a German girl also living in Paris. The latter are still held.

All five were detained on arrival or within 24 hours.

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Mutual or Balanced?

The first sparring round of the East-West conference on mutual force reductions in Central Europe has ended with silence from the NATO camp but a sharp propaganda campaign from Moscow against Western proposals. The contrast suggests a reversal of positions toward a negotiation that promises to be the most difficult yet undertaken in the two-decade search for a European settlement.

The Western allies clearly are on the defensive now in talks that NATO itself initiated and pressed for years on a reluctant and largely silent Kremlin. They are on the defensive because they are deeply divided over aims and tactics. Even those most convinced about the necessity of the negotiation are pessimistic about the chances for improving Western security. They hope, at best, to avoid any serious impairment.

The Russians, who initially resisted the idea, have evidently decided that they can lose nothing and may gain much. Divisions in NATO, which Moscow seeks to exploit, may weaken the Western alliance. More important, whether the negotiations reach agreement or not, there is a virtual certainty of American troop reductions that might alter the balance of power in Europe in Russia's favor. But agreed reductions are even more desirable to Moscow than unilateral American cutbacks.

Agreed reductions offer the possibility of imposing limits as well on West European forces—especially West German forces—that, otherwise, might seek to replace the departing Americans. More particularly, unilateral American reductions might arouse sufficient fear among the allies to stimulate movement toward a West European defense community that ultimately might make of West Europe a major nuclear power.

Moscow's proposal for more or less equal percentage cuts of about 17 percent in NATO and Warsaw Pact ground, air and nuclear forces in Central Europe over three years would consolidate Russia's numerical preponderance, which is further increased by a major geographical advantage. Massive Soviet forces just outside Central Europe are poised for reinforcement of the front in the event of a crisis. But NATO's usable military forces outside the zone in Europe are weak. American divisions withdrawn to the United

States must cross the 3,000-mile Atlantic to return.

NATO estimates that there now are 460,000 Soviet ground troops in this Central European area to 193,000 Americans, with total Warsaw Pact troops numbering 925,000 to 770,000 NATO troops. The 15,500 heavy tanks of the U.S.S.R. and its allies compare with NATO's 8,000 in ready units. The Western proposal to move toward parity—a concept for which Moscow argued vehemently in the strategic arms limitation talks—is vital to an agreement.

The exact details are negotiable, but NATO cannot retreat very far from its proposal for initial 16 percent cuts in Soviet and American ground forces followed by an over-all NATO and Warsaw Pact reduction to 700,000 ground troops on each side.

NATO rightly has insisted from the start that any force reductions in Central Europe must be "mutual and balanced." With West Europe determined to keep its options for defense unity open, the Kremlin is on notice that efforts to increase or even to maintain the present imbalance in Central Europe is likely to stimulate evolution of the European community toward the nuclear-armed military power that Moscow, from a long-range viewpoint, ought to be more concerned about than the presence of American troops in Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rule of Law Upheld

A Senate majority has finally acted to restore the United States as a law-abiding member of the world community and an upholder of the United Nations. After breaking a filibuster, the Senate—by a margin of 54 to 37—voted to repeal the Byrd Amendment of 1937, which had placed this country in breach of the sanctions it had voted for in the UN Security Council against the white minority regime in Rhodesia. Here was a blow against racism and a victory for the principle of self-determination long championed by Americans. Most of all, however, it was an act to honor the rule of law in world affairs and to strengthen the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The War in Vietnam Goes On

Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger have fallen into a pattern of conducting joint checks or, if you will, ineptness, on the Vietnam cease-fire agreement about every six months. The first such review, made last June, resulted in a communiqué but otherwise not much more. The second, made a few days ago in Paris, produced only a few waves for photographers: No pledges, no warnings, no pronouncements of any kind. Presumably, Hanoi's and Washington's chief negotiators discussed the various ways in which the January agreement is being shredded, and the ways—which appear now to be quite limited—in which it could be put into effect. When President Nixon last month described the result that had been brought about in Vietnam as "peace at least for a while," he was on the right track. With the withdrawal of American forces and the return of American prisoners, the direct American interest in the war tapered off sharply. But the original and abiding issue of the war—which Vietnamese shall rule South Vietnam—remains undecided. Neither side is yet ready to relinquish arms on terms which the other will accept. So the war goes on.

In the fighting since January, the most cheering aspect is that the South Vietnamese have at least held their own. To be sure, there are, in Washington and perhaps also in Saigon, those who believe that the United States failed in its 10-year mission of creating a South Vietnamese establishment able to care for itself; they expect Saigon's collapse shortly. We would argue to the contrary, however, that Saigon's will and capacity for self-defense could not fairly be tested until the Americans had left the war, and that in the intervening year, Saigon has passed the test. It survived the political shock of the cease-fire agreement and the subsequent American departure. It survived the further shock of last August's congressional ban on further American Indo-China war-making. It has survived a year's continuing war in Cambodia and a year's approaching peace in Laos. It has survived steady North Vietnamese military pressure, plus economic strain and political ferment. South Vietnam is not yet a Jeffersonian democracy—and never will be. Assuming this vision ever made any sense, the United

States essentially lost any residual capacity it had to move Saigon in that direction when it left the Vietnamese to fight for—and be—their own.

Hanoi's determination to prevail in the South is unabated. To Saigon's refusal to allow appropriate play to its political forces, it has responded with heightened military infiltration. It now reportedly has more troops, facilities and war machines in South Vietnam than it did on the eve of its last major offensive in April 1972. Interestingly, Hanoi has increasingly chosen to build just the kind of conventional military force in the South which is most vulnerable to the conventional force of Saigon. The evidence is that North Vietnam has decided to keep giving its political objectives in the South priority over economic reconstruction at home. East Europeans report with some surprise that Hanoi has not done enough reconstruction planning to use all the aid they are ready to provide.

The United States finally has a truly national policy towards Vietnam, one supported not only by the President but Congress. Military and economic aid is at the heart of it. Threats of military involvement are realized to be without teeth. Everybody wishes there were a true peace; some would like to retaliate harshly against the North; others would like to scuttle the South. But the fundamental situation is one on which Vietnam's struggle is indeed being conducted by the Vietnamese. Already, we would say, enough of an interval has passed since the American troop departure to make the eventual outcome, whatever it is, a Vietnamese outcome.

And that is as it should be. That the United States continues to supply military aid to Saigon is no more than a measure of the responsibility the United States must take for the dependency it created in South Vietnam upon American arms. It does not confer further responsibility upon the United States for whatever future course the Vietnamese struggle may take or for whatever the ultimate outcome may be. Still less does it make this country accountable for the harsh fact that the war between the Vietnamese goes on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 24, 1898

MADRID, via BAYONNE.—The Carlist agitation in the Basque provinces becomes more and more active every day, and is supported by the Basques on the French side of the Pyrenees. No less than 100,000 rifles have been landed at French ports, smuggled in with cargoes of coal. The "Miquelets," or municipal Basque police, are the most active agents in favor of the Carlist movement and are almost certain to join any insurrection which may be fomented by the Pretender.

Fifty Years Ago

December 24, 1923

CHICAGO.—Airplane manufacturing on a large scale has virtually no encouragement in the United States, said Major F. L. Martin, Air Service officer of the Sixth Army Corps Area in an address here yesterday. Because the aircraft business cannot develop and the American public is afraid to fly, he declared, the country is in a dangerous position and in the event of war, mortality will be extremely heavy. In the first air fight and replacement of men and material will be approximately 100 per cent.



"Tidings of Comfort and Joy—I'm Back Again, Mate"

Reshaping the Middle East

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA.—If the Arab-Israeli conference is to accomplish its proclaimed goal of peace in the Middle East, there won't be a sign of any positive action for at least a month.

Not that Israel's forthcoming elections and subsequent creation of a new cabinet comprise the stumbling block, simply that complex modern negotiations take ages to progress. Vietnam is an example.

As the saying goes, if you don't know where you're going, any road will get you there. And nobody can yet pretend to know where this conference is heading. The mere fact of its start, however, is an accomplishment in itself.

Many shibboleths must be discarded if the 25-year-old war of the Palestine succession is to end. Also, the United States must make up its mind to pursue definite objectives and for the first time to decide on a specific policy, other than platitudes interlarded with wishful thinking, if it is to maintain the momentum created by Secretary Kissinger.

A New Role

The precise shape of a future Israel is less important than its future role in the Middle East. Hitherto, Israeli governments have placed minimal emphasis upon their aspirations to be integrated into regional, social and economic structures. Forced by ceaseless conflict to give priority to defense and secure frontiers, they have been content to appear as a "European" intrusion in the Levant.

Now, in the wake of the fourth outbreak of fighting which left opposing armies in extraordinarily tangled positions, it is high time that peacemaking efforts should focus not only on leashing the dogs of war but also on a new political program integrating the Jewish state, whatever its size or form, into the geographical area it inhabits. This effort should be pushed by Washington.

There is a logical pattern for this: Ultimate creation of what might be called a Cairo-Jerusalem-Belrut axis. Egypt is a huge, primarily agricultural hinterland capable of intensive development with technical and financial assistance. Israel has an immensely talented technological superstructure but—above all when this conference concludes—little space in which to develop it. And Lebanon is the most skillful trading and banking country of the area.

There is far less of a legacy of bitterness and fanaticism among these three countries than most people assume. Although Egypt and Lebanon are generally called "Arab," this is not ethnically exact. The Egyptians, while speaking Arabic and being mostly Moslem, are by heritage an ancient Nilotic people boasting the world's oldest nation state.

The Lebanese remain essentially those same Phoenicians who were famous in commerce more than 20 centuries ago. A considerable portion of their population is non-Islamic. Lebanon has never been at war with Israel and, although tense armed confrontations shaped up from time to time, one of the few contemporary assumptions in the Middle East is that Beirut will be "the second capital" to sign with Israel—provided that one land at war with the Jewish state makes peace first.

The three countries joining in a north-south arc around the Mediterranean's eastern shore complement each other economically. If the terms of a settlement acceptable to Israel's other neighbors can be forged, it would be logical to see the start of mutual cooperation. Stranger things have happened in the wake of other wars: witness the U.S.-Japanese alliance or the special relationship between West Germany and France.

Certainly Israel would have to pay the price of admission to any such economic or political "club" by altering security concepts which hitherto have insisted on territorial acquisition. But that very admission fee would render Israel more eligible for membership.

Moreover, if a sensible solution is not devised, the entire area will continue to suffer. There is no prospect that Israel will ever cease to exist—as some Arab maximalists demand. Apart from American guarantees, the Soviet Union would never permit it to disappear.

Israel is Moscow's great trump in the Middle East. The mere threat of its existence and potential hostility assure continued Russian influence among Israel's Arab neighbors.

Yet there is no doubt that Egypt would like to see Soviet regional influence diminish—as would Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and perhaps even Syria. The one sure way of reducing that influence is by the kind of approach outlined above. Its obvious eventual goals must logically be acceptable not only to many Arab capitals but to Washington and Jerusalem as well.

No Silence, No Peace

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At this Christmas season, there is still no peace and very little good will in the Middle East, but finally there is some hope—just a chance that the private talks in Geneva will finally lead to a more durable accommodation.

But the key word is "private." The chance will probably be lost if Geneva becomes a television cockpit for propaganda. The first open session at the peace conference there illustrates the dangers.

It started fairly well, but by the time one public statement had provoked another angry response, it began to sound like a continuation of the communique from the battlefield—all directed at the folks back home.

This was probably unavoidable in an open meeting. As Secretary of State Kissinger said, "We are challenged by emotions so deeply felt—by causes so passionately believed and pursued—that the tragic march from cathartic to cathartic, each more costly and indecisive than the last, sometimes seems preordained."

The common tragedy in the Middle East will undoubtedly be preordained if it is fought out in the headlines of the world. In public, both sides feel forced to insist on an extreme position which, once published, becomes policy.

Two Choices

There is no way that the Arabs or the Israelis can get all they want. They either have to compromise or fight. But the more they negotiate in public, the more extreme their demands become, and the harder it will be for them to compromise and retreat from their public proclamations.

This problem is obvious but unresolved. The propaganda war has gone on for so long now that both sides find it hard to realize that maybe there really is now a chance for the diplomats to take over in private. The Arabs have their spokesmen in Cairo, Mohammed Hassanien Helal at the newspaper Al-Ahram, and the Israelis have in the United States one of the most effective political and propaganda organizations in the world, the pro-Israeli propaganda group, the Jewish Agency for Israel.

There were some promising signs in the opening sessions there. After a quarter of a century, at least the Arab and Israeli diplomats got in the same room, after some childish antics over who would sit where and come through what door, and whether to shake hands with one another.

Also, for the first time since the 1967 Middle East war, the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel had a long private talk about their problems and the future of the Geneva conference.

There were some bitterly ironic moments. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said that, first of all, "in the Soviet Union's firm conviction, it is necessary to implement the fundamental principle of interna-

tional life—the principle that territory may not be acquired by means of war."

How he could have said this in public without choking after all the territory the Soviet Union seized during the last world war is not quite clear. And he went on to defend the United Nations Security Council resolutions and gave the impression that they called on Israel to withdraw from "all" territories occupied in 1967 when he knows as well as anybody else that the Security Council did not ask Israel to give up "all" territories captured in that war.

A Guarantee

Nevertheless, Gromyko said it was necessary to "ensure respect and recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states of the Middle East, their rights to live in the world." This applies to Israel as well.

Also, he agreed that any settlement arrived at by the Arabs and Israel should have "the force of law" and "have a binding nature for all parties that adhere to them." This was clearly a commitment that the Soviet Union was prepared to join with the United States in guaranteeing any Israel-Arab negotiated settlement.

All official statements at this first Geneva meeting, however, were carefully calculated and qualified to justify almost any course of action by any of them in the future. This is why the talks have to go private.

Appeals were made for a change of "attitudes" on all sides. Everybody agreed that war was not a very pleasant business. Ismail Fahmy of Egypt proclaimed that his presence in Geneva symbolized "our desire to restore to our ravaged and embattled region a durable and just peace."

Abba Eban of Israel even talked about "working towards a co-operative relationship (in the Middle East) similar to that which European states created after centuries of war." But beyond the conciliatory generalizations and provocative remarks made in public by the specific and practical differences over Jerusalem, the recognized and secured borders, and the promised guarantees, and what all this means.

Secretary Kissinger was cautiously philosophic in this first session, and quoted Arabic proverb to try to persuade the Arabs that "the past is dead" and he quoted Jewish proverb to encourage Israeli concessions, but all these public definitions of the case tend to lead to more division than to the peace they all say they want.

This can be done only in private and in time, with a limitation if not a moratorium on propaganda in the meanwhile. Even in private, with the best will and skill on all sides, the problem may be insoluble but as a continuation of the propaganda war, of public speeches and calculated leaks to favored reporters out of the private talks, it will obviously be impossible.

U.S.-Soviet Détente: George Meany's View

By George Meany

NEW YORK.—On Dec. 10, the United Nations and the world commemorated the 25th anniversary of the adoption by the UN of a document known as the Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, we find that right up to this moment two nations that enjoy permanent membership on the UN Security Council do not even allow the distribution or circulation of this document within their borders.

The Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations has never been put into print in the Soviet Union in 25 years.

We can, of course, understand—in the face of the continuing policy of repression against its own people—why the Soviet Union hides from them its lip-service commitment to the preservation and advancement of human rights for all.

This attitude on the part of the Soviet Union casts a definite shadow over the idea of détente with that nation—which we hear so much about these days.

Can we expect a nation which refuses to relax its repressive policies against its own citizens to change its long-time policy of massive support and of encouragement for the Arab nations' commitment to the destruction of Israel?

Can we really believe that a nation which opposes détente with its own citizens is really interested in genuine détente with other nations?

Secretary of State Kissinger, referring to the Sakharov document on the denial of human rights in the Soviet Union, said, and I quote:

"Painful as I find the Sakharov document, emotionally connected though I find myself to him, I feel nevertheless that we must proceed on the course on which we are. And I continue to see no alternative to our continuing to support the Soviet Union." Well, there is a good argument. "Nevertheless"—what the hell that means I don't know, but that is his position.

Dr. Kissinger says that to deny this status to the Soviet Union—for this reason—would constitute interference on our part in internal affairs and this, of course, the Soviets would never take seriously any Soviet protestations along these lines. Surely, he knows well, as all of us do, that the Soviets are somewhat notorious for interfering in the affairs of other countries.

Soviet Responsibility

We would be naive indeed to close our eyes to the obvious responsibility of the Soviet Union for recent events in the Middle East.

There is every evidence of Soviet participation in the planning as well as the military preparations for the recent attack upon Israel by her Arab neighbors.

Surely we do not have to remind ourselves that for several days after the Arabs launched their Yom Kippur attack—with massive supplies of the most sophisticated weapons and ammunition supplied by the Soviet Union—there was no Soviet-American cooperation in an effort to secure action by the UN Security Council. This, at a time when the UN observers on the scene admitted that the Arabs were the aggressors.

Surely there was no Soviet-American détente very visible at the time. Only when the tide of war turned and the Arabs got the upper hand did the Soviets willing to join with us to bring about a cease-fire through United Nations action.

In addition, can there be any doubt, at this time, that the cutoff of Arabian oil was part and parcel of the Soviet-Arab scenario to bring about the destruction of Israel.

It might be well to look back for a moment to the Soviet-American joint commitment to peace—by détente.

President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev issued a declaration after their summit meeting—and I quote:

"The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility . . . to do everything in the power of both countries to ensure that no serious crisis or situation would increase international tensions."

This was further clarified in a day or so by President Nixon to specifically apply to any area of the world where either the U.S. or the Soviets had influence.

But after the Middle East war broke out, Mr. Brezhnev—who was a party to this détente—wrote to President Nixon and said:

"Today more than ever, the Arab brotherly solidarity must play its decisive role. Syria and Egypt must not remain alone

in their fight against a per-

fidious enemy.

Thus, instead of trying to limit the scope of the war, the Soviet Union attempted to widen it—urging Algeria, Iraq, Jordan and other Arab countries to join the attack on Israel.

The Results

Up to this moment, as far as détente is concerned, it would seem that the only results of the so-called détente between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has been in the form of unilateral concessions on the part of our country.

For example, the financing by low-interest loans by American banks and the Export-Import Bank, which is our bank—which belongs to the American people—for the building of the Kams River truck project.

Another example is the 1972 wheat deal which supplied the Soviets with wheat at a bargain price—to make up for the failure of their totalitarian system to provide enough bread for their people, and also to bring about a tremendous increase in the cost of bread to the American people.

I ask: Why should the American people provide the Soviet Union with wheat, treatment and billions of dollars in credits for helping them out of their serious economic difficulties? Why should we help them develop a still higher military technology? So that they can hold down their people more firmly and keep their grip to a greater degree on their satellites?

Surely, this kind of appeasement policy does not "détente" as Secretary Kissinger himself has said. It should—our ideals, our purposes, and our hopes for the world.

No one should—in the name of détente, distort, hide, or reward a system that enslaves or imprisons its critics in mental hospitals run by psychiatrists in the NKVD.

We, the latest Soviet rationale for this business about the scientists' refusal to allow them to emigrate—is very simple. The official line is that scientists constitute a valuable commodity—that is rightly the property of the state.

In other words, these people are the property of the state because of their brains, because of their talents, because of their talents. And therefore, they lose their rights as individual human beings.

Inhuman behavior anywhere is the concern of humanity everywhere, or should be.

Our administration would better serve the ideals and interests of the American people—in whose history immigrants have played a most vital role—if it would condemn the Soviet refusal to honor its international obligation on the right of emigration rather than pressure Congress to grant the U.S.S.R. most-favored-nation status.

There is growing concern over the embattled Middle East, whose wars reflect the general world crisis in which the principal antagonists are the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Any form of Russian domination in this oil-rich region of the world would seriously jeopardize the economic and social security of the West—world—and change the entire international balance of power.

The only power that can still prevent such a development is the United States. Here, the United States and Israel play a key role in defense of freedom and social justice.

Every American can take pride in the massive staff and emergency assistance rendered to Israel during the most difficult hours of the Fourth War. This is the assistance was vital to overcoming the many months of massive Soviet shipments of sophisticated weapons—especially SAM's, tanks, and tank-killers.

Now, a few remarks on oil diplomacy—its blackmail and threats. Led by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the oil sheikhs have drastically reduced or threatened to reduce oil shipments to any country which refuses to support the Arab plans for the destruction of Israel.

No commercial reason given, no question of price. "We give oil to people who agree with the fact that the Israelis should be 'terminated'—that is their program."

In the name of détente, let the administration call upon Israel to join the U.S. in an effort to end the oil blackmail. Should Russia refuse cooperation for peace and economic security, we should suspend all Moscow-Washington scientific cooperation and all trade and credit arrangements she seeks or has already secured from our country.

Mr. Meany is president of the AFL-CIO, the organization of U.S. labor unions. This article was adapted from a speech he gave last week.

But U.S. Drive Failed Again

One Step Against Terrorism Was Taken in '73 UN Session

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Delegates to the 28th General Assembly headed home last week after a 15-week session which they adopted 150 resolutions and wrote a new international treaty that aims at providing diplomats from attack. The United States praised the work of the assembly as a "real achievement" but in the final vote before its recess Tuesday it rebuked the membership for not acting to curb terrorism. Denouncing the killings at the me and Athens airports by Palestinian hijackers last week, U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, said it "regretted and disapproved" but "not enough."

To the shame of us all, we representatives of the world community have failed to find common ground which would enable us to take adequate measures to prevent these offenses against mankind," Mr. Kissinger said. The United States also tried

eking Assaults Russian Efforts or Asian Pact

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (AP)—China charged today that the United States is promoting an "Asian system" to encircle the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union wanted to fill the power vacuum left by the United States and establish Russian hegemony in Asia.

A new attack on a four-year-old Soviet mutual security pact, Hsinhua, China's official news agency, portrayed Moscow's project to cloak military expansion, subversion, economic penetration and competition with "the other superpower," the United States—for peace in Asia.

The agency depicted Soviet efforts to get the scheme accepted and predicted it would be "inevitably bankrupt." Hsinhua pointed out that not India had made a commitment to the Russian plan and "most Asian countries have to see the evil intent" behind the project and reject it as "a trap with which the Soviet Union wishes to push Asian countries into its sphere of influence."

o Truce at Vietnam Center or Civilian Victims of War

HANG NGAI, South Vietnam, Dec. 23 (AP)—A young girl lies on the edge of a bench, lifting a weight attached to her leg as a man struggles through a series of exercises to strengthen her because his legs have been mangled.

Nothing has changed here since the cease-fire," Claudia says. "People are dying as fast, legs and arms are blown off just as often."

A long, dimly lighted room with a gymnasium; a row of exercise benches, a wall of dials, crude barbells and the smell of sweat.

It is the physical therapy of the Quaker Service Relief Station in Quang Nam Province. The staff are five young Americans from the American Service Committee and three Vietnamese. The range from infants to aged men who lost limbs to South American guns, Viet Cong's or mine fields.

This staff, the Jan. 28 must end hostilities in Quang Nam has no meaning.

She is a paraplegic, but she is hard to compensate, she has a barbell, fashioned

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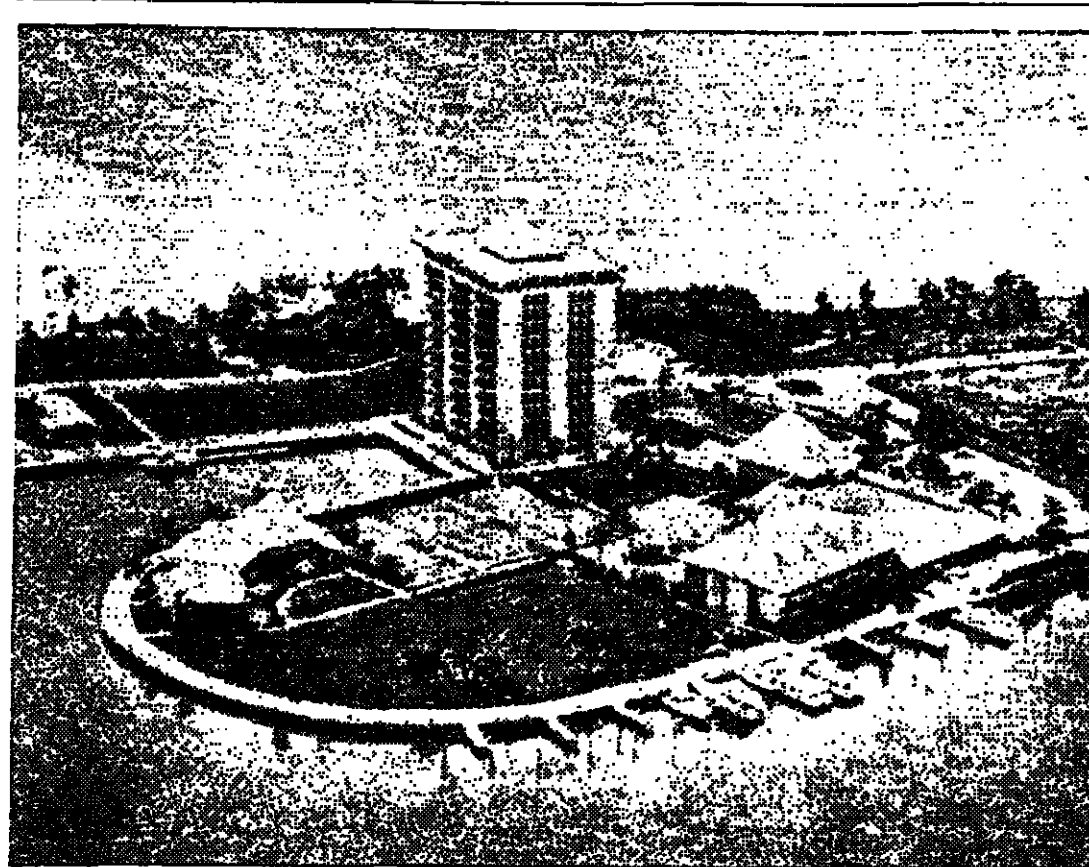
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LA VADOS

every night from 10 p.m. till dawn

LA VADOS

every night from 10 p.m. till dawn



The Xanadu Princess Hotel in the Bahamas where Howard Hughes is reportedly staying.

Hughes Quits London, Flies To Bahamas

Apparently to Avoid Prosecution in U.S.

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive billionaire, has gone to the Bahamas and a penthouse complex in the Xanadu Princess Hotel at Freeport, apparently to escape a charge from the federal indictments expected to be returned against him next week in Las Vegas.

Mr. Hughes and a party of 10 arrived from London at 4 a.m. Thursday in Freeport and immediately checked into the four penthouse suites of the hotel, which is owned by D. K. Ludwig, a shipping magnate whose wealth rivals that of Mr. Hughes.

Earlier this month a magistrate in Nassau, Emmanuel E. Osadebay, refused after a hearing to order the extradition to the United States of Robert L. Vesco, the financier who is accused in indictments in New York of fraud and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The charges against Mr. Vesco have their roots in the Securities and Exchange Commission's regulation of stock trading in the United States. The charges now being considered in Las Vegas against Mr. Hughes and some of his present and former associates are based, according to reliable reports, on possible violations of laws on stock trading.

The legal problems that may await Mr. Hughes in Las Vegas are not clearly defined on the public record, but they are described in sketchy detail by sources in and out of government there.

Like the problems of Mr. Vesco, the Hughes troubles are with laws passed to strengthen the Securities and Exchange Commission's supervision of the American stock markets.

While for Mr. Vesco the problems arise from his take-over of the remnants of Investors Overseas Services, for Mr. Hughes they arose from the take-over of a small feeder airline, Air West, which has been renamed Hughes Air West.

The British Home Office said in London Friday that Mr. Hughes, who flew to London on Dec. 27, 1972, as a "refugee" from the earthquake in Nicaragua, left Britain Wednesday shortly before his visa—already once extended—would have expired.

Rockets Kill 3 In Center of Phnom Penh

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 23.—Three persons were killed and three wounded today when insurgents fired three Soviet-made rockets into the center of Phnom Penh, military officials said.

A spokesman said that one rocket exploded 50 yards from the government's Industry Department and the two near Cambodian Army headquarters.

One hour after the attacks anti-aircraft guns guarding the presidential palace fired at a fighter plane, a military police spokesman said.

In other war action fighting was reported at several points on the east bank of the Mekong River northeast of the capital.

Military sources said the fighting was at Kroch Souch in the north, 12 and 14 miles from Phnom Penh.

An estimated 1,000 insurgents had been reported moving toward the east bank of the Mekong during the past three days, a military source said.

Russia to Give Economic Aid To South Vietnamese Reds

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union has disclosed an agreement to provide a broad range of economic aid to the Communist-led Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda reported Friday that Deputy Premier V. N. Novikov had signed an economic agreement with Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. It said Moscow would provide machines, farm equipment, oil products, fertilizers, various metals, medicines, foods and other goods.

The Soviet press also quoted the Communist party leader, Leonid L. Brezhnev, as reflecting concern over the possible danger of more serious hostilities in Vietnam, thus reaffirming Soviet support for maintaining the tenuous cease-fire there.

Some Western observers saw the Soviet moves, in connection with the visit here of Nguyen Huu Tho, leader of the National Liberation Front, as part of an effort to bolster the Vietnam peace agreement and increase pressure on Saigon and Washington to move ahead with a political settlement.

Soviet sources reported that Moscow was influential in arranging the meeting last week in Paris between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member who negotiated the Paris cease-fire agreement with Mr. Kissinger.

The Soviet explanation is that both Hanoi and the National Liberation Front were becoming increasingly restive and impatient. The Soviet press has lately given increasing attention to the deteriorating military situation, implying the danger of renewed full-scale conflict unless steps were taken to strengthen the cease-fire accord.

Mr. Brezhnev and President

Pole Jailed for Spying

WARSAW, Dec. 23 (UPI)—A Polish military court in Gdynia has sentenced Stefan Kepa to five years in jail for spying for West Germany. The Polish news agency PAP said yesterday. According to PAP, Mr. Kepa, 45, established contacts with West German intelligence during a stay in West Germany last April and May. It was the third case within a week in which persons accused of spying for West Germany received jail terms.

9 London Blasts, Letter Bomb Injure 7, Including Policeman

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Nine bombs injured six persons here over the weekend and a letter bomb maimed a bomb expert in a police station, Scotland Yard said today.

Six of the bombs exploded in the heart of London's theater district as a campaign of pre-Christmas terror continued. The letter bomb was mailed to an army general connected with Princess Anne's wedding ceremonies.

A Scotland Yard spokesman blamed the underground Irish Republican Army for the blasts. He said they seemed designed to disrupt the holidays and kill officers involved in Princess Anne's marriage to Capt. Mark Phillips.

The blasts boosted the toll to 74 persons injured in 19 bomb explosions in London since last Monday.

Tonight, three of the bombs went off after an anonymous telephone call to the Press Association news agency promising "three Christmas presents." They damaged a police station in Kensington, a construction company in Hammersmith and a West End tavern, but no one was injured.

Three of the bombs exploded inside all-night movie theaters in Leicester Square, slightly injuring a man and a woman shortly before midnight yesterday. Three others went off in streets in the same area, injuring four persons on Friday night.

The letter bomb exploded in a London police station yesterday as it was being checked with other suspicious packages by the police bomb expert. It badly mangled his hands and inflicted shrapnel wounds in his legs.

A spokesman said the letter bomb, a paperback book stuffed with explosives, had been mailed to army Maj. Gen. Philip Ward, who had overall command of the troops at the royal wedding last month.

Police said Gen. Ward was the

Chile Reports 5 Are Slain Trying To Black Out City

SANTIAGO, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Five alleged saboteurs were killed here yesterday when an army patrol foiled an attempt to blow up a high-power electricity plant and cause a blackout in the Chilean capital, the army announced.

A communiqué said two soldiers were wounded in a clash with the suspects, who opened fire when the patrol approached to question them.

In the pockets of one of the dead men the patrol found a handwritten document detailing a plan which included the blowing up of high-power electricity pylons and other acts of "sabotage and terrorism," the communiqué said.

One of the dead men was identified as a militant member of the Communist party.

Meanwhile, one of Salvador Allende's personal physicians told a national television audience that he saw the President commit suicide during the September coup.

Dr. Patricio Guzman said Mr. Allende took his life by sitting on a sofa and with a submachine gun held between his knees, firing at his head.

Mrs. Panov Sends Kosygin a Protest

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The wife of dancer Valery Panov has complained to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin about the offer to let her husband emigrate to Israel without her, Mr. Panov said today.

The former star dancer of the Kirov Ballet company said his wife, Galina, wrote Mr. Kosygin that the proposal was immoral and illegal.

Mr. Panov, 35, was advised last Tuesday by the passport office in Leningrad, where he lives, that he could emigrate, but his wife would have to stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Panov refused.

Galina, 25, was told that her visa was being refused because her mother opposed it. In her letter to Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Panov said, Galina argued that according to Soviet law, parents have authority over their children only up to the age of 18 years.

Uruguayan Military Frees University Staff

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Uruguayan military authorities yesterday released the former rector and 10 deans of the country's only university after holding them for eight weeks pending investigations into alleged Marxist activities at the university.

A military judge ordered their release Monday, saying that none could be held without military authorization. All have to report every week to military authorities.

The rector and the deans were arrested on Oct. 23 when President Juan M. Bordaberry's military-backed government closed down the university following a blast which killed a student allegedly manufacturing a bomb.

Russia to Let Dozen U.S. Climbers Try to Scale a 23,000-foot Peak

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union has agreed to let a dozen American mountain climbers try to scale its third-highest mountain, the 23,400-foot Lenin Peak.

The climbers are the first Americans allowed to undertake a major ascent here. They have asked to climb the formidable mountain by a route not previously attempted. The peak was first climbed by a Soviet team in 1934.

The expedition is to be part of an international mountaineering camp planned for next July and August in the Glade of the Edelweiss, between the Alai Valley and Lenin Peak in the Soviet Pamirs, according to a recent article in Pravda Vostoka, the Communist newspaper of the Uzbek Republic.

The attempt will mark the first full cooperation between Soviet and American climbers, although last October three Americans, including a young woman, participated in a speed-climbing competition in the Chirchik. A handful of Americans have climbed independently in the Soviet Caucasus.

Lenin Peak, on the border between the Tadzhik and Kirghiz Republics, is west of China's Sinkiang Province. Until the 1930s, the mountain was believed to be the highest in the Soviet Union. It has since been found to rank behind Communism Peak, formerly Stalin Peak, and Victory Peak, also in the Pamirs.

But Red Plan Worries U.S.

Accord on East-West Troops Seen Within Next 18 Months

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—There is widespread belief that "some kind of compromise agreement will be achieved and put into effect within the next 18 months" to reduce East-West troop levels in Central Europe, a House subcommittee reported yesterday.

The report by the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe, headed by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., focused new attention on the comparatively quick pace of negotiations under way to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

Paradoxical as it may seem, some U.S. officials are troubled by the interest the Soviet Union is now stimulating to achieve what some call a "quick fix" in force levels. American officials are concerned that it will "freeze in" superior numbers of Communist troops.

The Communist plan, U.S. sources say, could formalize for the first time, and perpetuate, the imbalance of forces.

Originally, the Rosenthal subcommittee noted, "American insistence" on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks was seen as largely a domestic political counter to the proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and others for "unilateral American reduction of forces, particularly in Western Europe." But, the report said, "it now seems clear that these decisions have a life and a possibility of success of their own."

As a result, the Warsaw Pact nations have taken a back seat to the Warsaw Pact nations in explaining to their publics what is happening. As a result, the Warsaw Pact nations have taken a back seat to the Warsaw Pact nations in explaining to their publics what is happening. As a result, the Warsaw Pact nations have taken a back seat to the Warsaw Pact nations in explaining to their publics what is happening.

Communist Campaign

The 19-nation negotiations, now in recess, are due to resume in Vienna on Jan. 15. During the recess, the Soviet Union and other Communist participants have mounted a public campaign to push ahead quickly with a Warsaw Pact proposal for an initial cut of 20,000 men from each of the opposing forces.

On the surface this has the appearance of simplicity and equality, U.S. officials say, but it would ratify what they call "major disparities"—in manpower, in kinds of forces, and in geography—between the two military alliances.

The political implications of underwriting the continuance of disproportionate East-West troop levels in Europe trouble administration officials even more than the military consequences. The strains on NATO can be a tempting target for the Soviet Union.

In a separate section of the report about its on-the-scene study, the Rosenthal subcommittee said that NATO is "no longer an alliance providing real political consultation."

The subcommittee said that the recent Middle East crisis illus-

1,000 Tons of Oil Floats Off Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23 (AP)—A thousand tons of crude oil that spilled from a grounded Norwegian tanker is floating toward Sweden's southern coast near Ystad, the Swedish Coast Guard reported.

A coast guard spokesman said the oil had coagulated into lumps and could not be broken up by chemicals.

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and other Christmas music with
the lighting of the Yuletide Candle.

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- 1) Acceptation des démissions des membres du conseil d'administration
- 2) Election d'un nouveau conseil d'administration
- 3) Acceptation de la démission du commissaire aux comptes
- 4) Election d'un nouveau commissaire aux comptes
- 5) Décharge aux anciens administrateurs et à l'ancien commissaire aux comptes relativement à l'exercice se terminant au 31 décembre 1973
- 6) Définitions de la politique de gestion du Fonds
- 7) Divers.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION
le 15 décembre 1973

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Eurobonds

Caution Sidelines Investors; Outlook Is for Slow Start to '74

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Eurobond market is off on its annual year-end holiday — and just as well since there is no doubt there would have been no business in any event.

The big worry which has stopped the flow of new funds into the market is how the confluence of expected economic slowdown throughout the industrialized world and the oil crisis will affect currencies and markets.

Still to be determined is whether the great powers can continue to skirt the outbreak of economic warfare among themselves — a danger that has been lurking with varying intensity since the beginning of the decade.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development would have us believe that the danger could be greatly reduced if the major states would agree to accept the fact that commercial trade surpluses cannot be sustained in the face of higher oil prices already posted and the further increases that are anticipated.

The OECD is urging that the traditional measurement of a nation's international economic well-being be dropped — a difficult exercise as governments respond to commercial deficits with defensive programs as if they were an involuntary reflex.

The OECD says that the focus should be on a larger measure of a nation's international accounts — the overall balance of payments, which includes short- and long-term flows of capital.

The OECD goes a step further and suggests that countries not favored with inflows sufficient to offset the commercial deficit artificially induce these by borrowing funds on the international capital market — the way Den-

mark, Italy and Britain have been doing.

There are two problems with this scenario. The Japanese have already indicated that they intend to promote their exports to pay for their oil. But, as the OECD warns, "competitive action (of this sort) would necessarily be self-defeating" and could threaten to trigger trade wars.

The other problem has to do with juggling the balance of payments. Is the very concept of measuring the difference between what a nation spends abroad against what it earns to arrive at an opinion about the economic health of the nation and its money any longer valid if the figures are going to be doctored? And how shall currency-conscious international investors decide where to put their funds?

There is also a danger in depending so much on capital inflows — and here the focus is on the surplus funds of the oil-producing states, mostly Arab, who simply do not as yet have the capacity to use their capital for domestic development projects.

The OECD says that the Arabs, burned by the two dollar devaluations, are looking for assets that have "maintenance of value" and that the industrial states should help construct suitable vehicles to attract Arab investments. The aim is to make these sufficiently attractive so that these funds, which tend to be rather volatile, moving in great volumes in a short time span — will tend to stay put.

It seems unlikely then that the potentially destabilizing effects of sudden shifts of these funds can be neutralized.

Against these uncertainties, funds normally available for investment in the Eurobond market have taken to the sidelines — put on deposit for from three to six months at close to 11 percent. Deposits coming due, which had been expected to stimulate a revival in the new-issue business, are being redeposited and the outlook is for a very slow and cautious opening for the new year.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Dec. 19: 9.26%; Dec. 13: 9.26%.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	1972
Commodity Index	205.4	207.8	130.8
Currency in circ.	\$71,875,000	\$71,222,000	\$68,545,000
Total loans	\$111,628,000	\$111,412,000	\$107,000,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,926,000	2,927,000	2,711,000
Auto production	127,493	128,387	264,123
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,987,000	9,031,000	9,476,000
Freight car lds.	3,431,890	3,438,490	3,427,672
Elc. Pwr. kw-hr	\$3,115,000	\$3,470,000	\$7,000,000
Buss. failures	158	233	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Oct.	1972
Employed	\$5,688,000	\$5,635,000	\$2,535,000
Unemployed	4,264,000	4,089,000	4,488,000
Industry	127.2	127.9	129.2
Personal income	\$1,076,200,000	\$1,067,500,000	\$977,000,000
Money supply	\$266,800,000	\$264,400,000	\$252,700,000
Consumer price index	136.6	135.5	136.6
Construction contracts	191	182	171
Mfrs. inventories	\$117,065,000	\$116,114,000	\$106,617,000
Exports	\$5,431,890	\$5,448,490	\$4,316,200
Imports	\$5,944,500	\$5,576,100	\$4,757,500

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted.

Reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

Industries (7-15 Years)
Dec. 19: 8.86%; Dec. 12: 8.83%.

Industries (3-7 Years)
Dec. 19: 8.51%; Dec. 12: 8.53%.

Market Turnover
Dec. 21: CedeL, \$237.7 million;
Euroclear, \$233.5 million.

Dec. 14: CedeL, \$183.2 million;
Euroclear, \$183.8 million.

Energy-Short Economy Not All Gloom

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT)—A month ago the mood in the business world was much more gloomy than it has been in recent days. And sentiment in the deeply-depressed stock market has improved somewhat, too.

The world's economic outlook received a traumatic jolt when the Mideast war that started early in October, apparently reducing sharply the world's supplies of oil and throwing the economies of Japan, European nations, the United States and other lands into a state of shock.

It has also strained many international relationships, created immense political problems in many countries, changed lifestyles, jeopardized world trade and prosperity, dissipated resources everywhere and seriously eroded the value of securities in major stock markets.

In the case of the United States alone, the effects so far have been considerable even though the United States is less dependent on Arab oil and therefore better able to weather its absence than other leading industrialized countries.

The squeeze on this major source of energy in the United States, however, has accelerated the economic slowdown, exacerbated inflationary pressures, reduced travel, caused greater unemployment, affected production, changed many modes of doing things and lopped off some \$100 billion from the value of securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

The realization that those direct effects were being seen in the energy-short economy and that the impact could become much worse than the domino effects later on had been spreading a blanket of gloom in business, economic and investment circles. But the cover is being lifted a bit.

Why? The surprising cooperation of the public and business in conserving energy is one reason.

Another reason is the swiftness of Washington's reaction in dealing with the problem, though the administration might be faulted for not adopting a coupon-type gasoline rationing system.

And a third reason could be a better understanding of the real scope of the economy's problem as time goes on, both in business and in government.

Though there have been reports that some businesses have been cutting back and hoarding energy supplies, there is also word that many companies are seeking—and achieving—significant reductions in their use of energy without any serious toll on their operations.

It is also being realized that some of the early thinking—and fears—over the energy shortfall

in this country might be overdrawn.

The resourcefulness of American business and the big capital spending plans now under way may well add 1974 to that list of years when the energy situation did not hobble economic activity. But it will also require some astute national policy decisions in Washington to assure greater supplies of coal, natural gas and oil, a loosened grip on the controls program and fiscal-monetary policies that do not inhibit general economic expansion.

The U.S. economy was running into difficulties even before the fuel problem surfaced so dramatically with the Arab oil embargo. Retail business was slipping, auto sales were down sharply, the cost of living is up 8 percent this year and housing was in a deep recession. The number of completed but unsold two-family homes, for instance, has been increasing month by month this year and had reached a record level in October equating to 10 1/2 months' sales.

However, there were enough offsets in the economy to prevent the country from drifting into a serious recession. Consumer spending was still at a very high level, export business was on a strong upswing and bushy spending for new plant and equipment was running at exceedingly strong pace.

Nevertheless the general economic picture today is less bright than it was a year ago.

At that time, the nation's leading hope, though, was that what was feared, toward the new year, after the summer months of 1973, was that the economy would be in a deep recession. The number of completed but unsold two-family homes, for instance, has been increasing month by month this year and had reached a record level in October equating to 10 1/2 months' sales.

But just as the euphoric mood of late 1972 has been replaced, so too may the gloom of today.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT)—Wall Street closed on a rather somber note last week, with the Dow Jones Industrial average dropping 9 points to finish at 818.73.

Disappointing prospects for Westinghouse Electric, which said that "several persistent problems" would cause lower earnings in 1974, caused that blue chip to tumble 7 7/8 points as the most active issue in Friday's session. It closed at 24 3/8 after having sold at its lowest price since 1967.

Inflation, the stock market's recurring nemesis, also reared its head Friday after the government announced that the consumer price index had climbed in November at an annual rate of 9.6 percent. Officials noted that the nation could expect "several more months" of rising food prices.

Glamour stocks generally moved lower during the week, as investors shied away from issues with relatively high price-earnings multiples. For the full week, meanwhile, the Dow industrial rose about 3 points.

Forward Contract

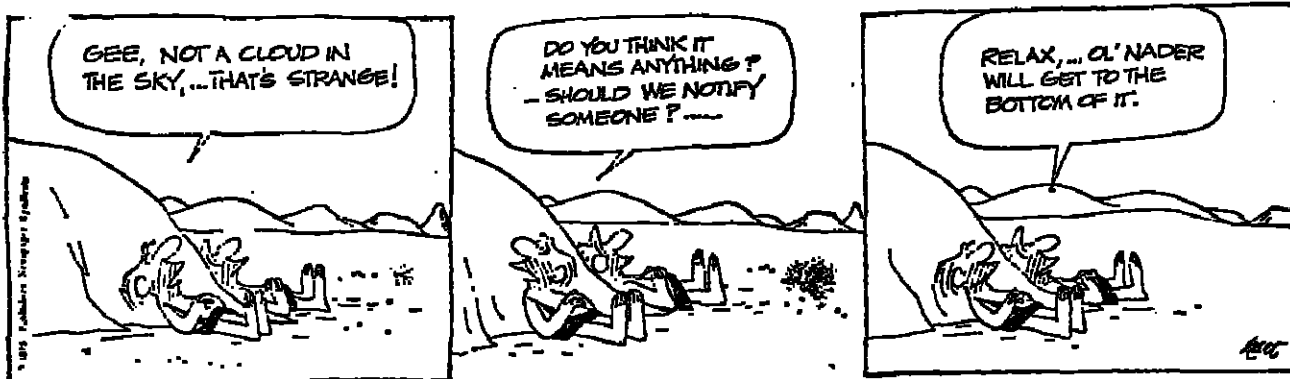
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PEANUTS



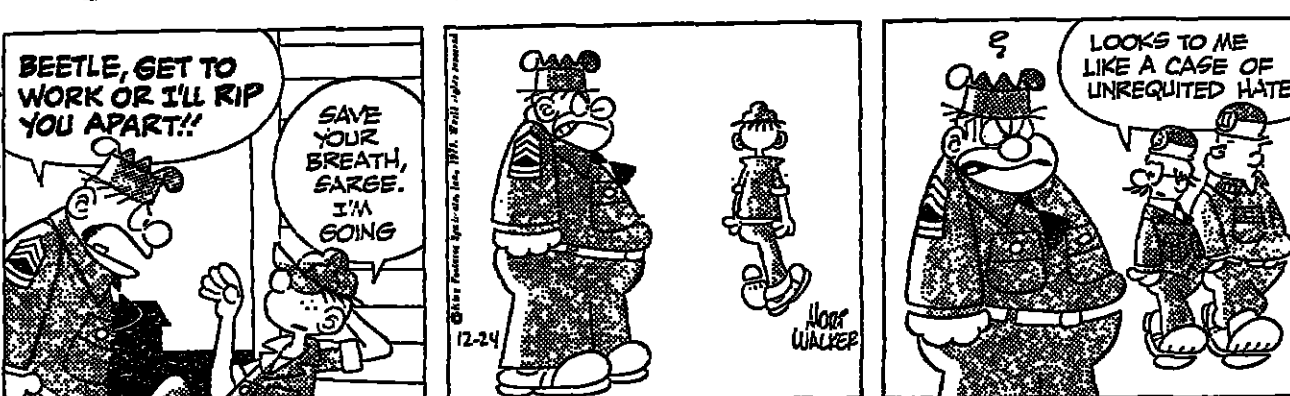
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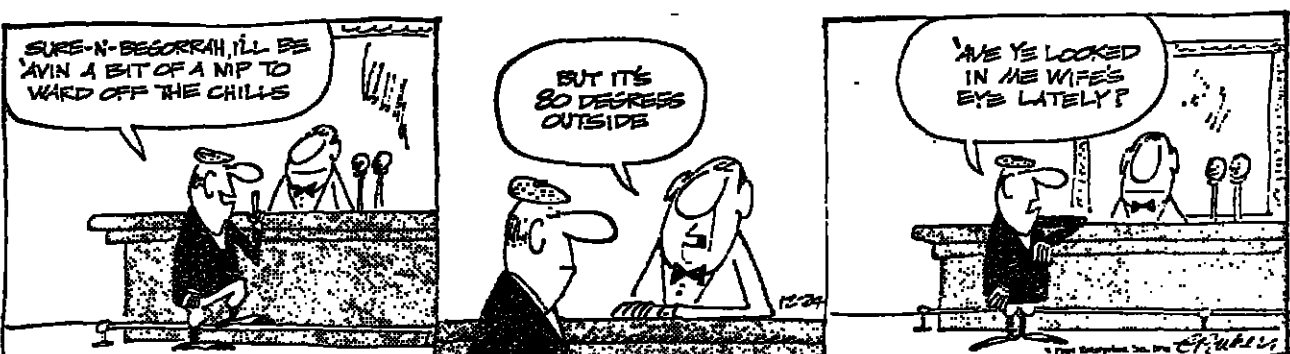
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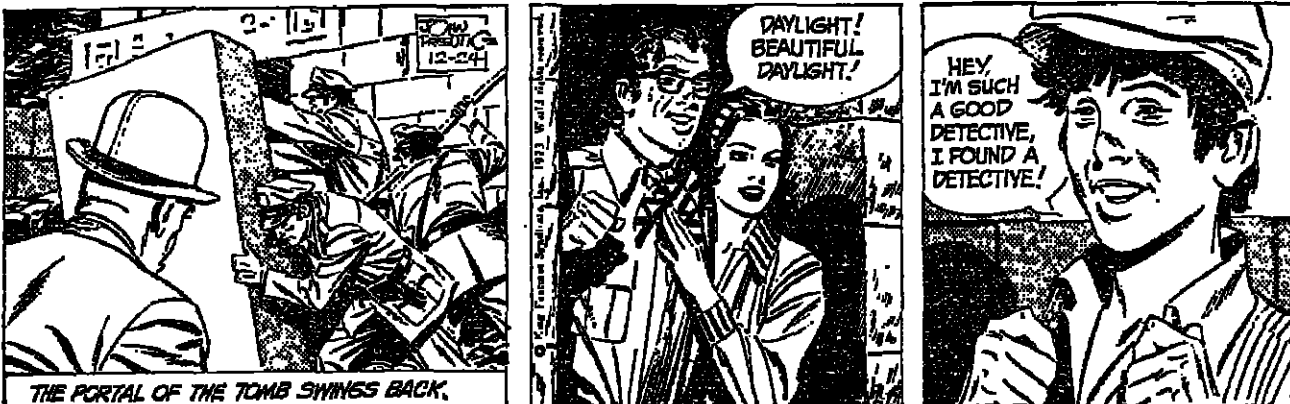
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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Games featuring subtle positional themes can sometimes have a harmful effect on the student. Filled with enthusiasm for the excellent working out of the play, he may not grasp the conditions that made it possible.

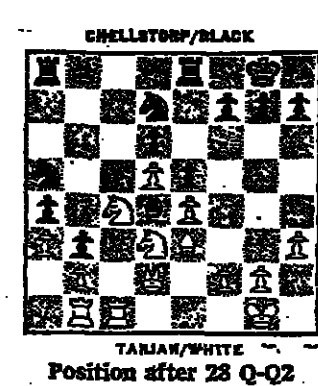
Moreover, even the greatest players are not immune from occasional shortsightedness. Aron Nimzovich, the Riga-born grandmaster who made his home in Denmark at the peak of his career, justly enjoyed his reputation as one of the seminal thinkers of the game. Yet in one of his best-known encounters with Capablanca he got strapped by his own abstruseness.

Totally absorbed in the overprotection of what he deemed to be the key center square, he proved to be a sitting duck for the brilliant Cuban's rook infiltrations, which led to a decisive attack. If it was any consolation to Nimzovich, he retained control of that vital point as he resigned.

Subtle positional themes cannot be embarked upon unless avenues for direct mating attacks or sharp material winning combinations are closed. Protracted maneuvering for control of weak squares and the prevention of the opponent's using his own strong points requires an over-all stability in the position.

A question of turf Because this condition was present in the game between the Berkeley master James Tarjan and Craig Chellstorp in the Chicago International Tournament, the battle raged exclusively over control of queenside space.

Both players followed a standard line of the Ruy Lopez up to move 20, when Tarjan varied from 20 N-N5 with 20 B-QN5, leading to the exchange of the white-squared bishops at move 21. Instead of expending two tempi, 22... B-B3 and 23... R-K1, to put pressure on the center pawns, it might have been more efficient for Chellstorp to challenge Tar-



jan on the open QB file with 22... Q-N2 and 23... KR-QB1.

Chellstorp's 24... B-Q1 and 25... B-N3 had the reasonable objective of bringing the bishop to a useful diagonal, but again the time it took might better have been used to get the queen off the first rank, unloading the rook and preparing to contest the QB file.

In any case, Tarjan's excellent 25 N-K1 and 26 N-Q3! prevented Chellstorp from solidifying his queenside with 26... B-B4, while bringing a new piece into the struggle for that wing.

Goodbye, Pawn The question whether Black's QRP and QNP were a weakness depended on who would get control of the QB file, and Tarjan made a strong move in that direction with 27 N-QB4! intending to clear squares on which he could double rooks. Tarjan's 28 Q-Q2! intensified the pressure and, after 28... N-N2, his exchange of bishops left Chellstorp with a doomed QP.

Chellstorp's 31... P-B4 aimed to splinter the White pawn formation, but after Tarjan's moves 34-38, White owned the king file and the Black queenside pawns were vulnerable. Tarjan's chewing up the QRP at move 39 and infiltrating with 41 Q-Q8! (threatening 42 R-Nch!) forced Chellstorp to resign in view of 41... R-N2; 42 R-Nch! Q-N2; 43 QxPch, K-N1; 44 QxN.

RUY LOPEZ

White	Black	Tarjan	Black	Tarjan	Black
1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4
2 N-K3	2 N-K3	2 N-K3	2 N-K3	2 N-K3	2 N-K3
3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5
4 Q-Q2	4 Q-Q2	4 Q-Q2	4 Q-Q2	4 Q-Q2	4 Q-Q2
5 P-K3	5 P-K3	5 P-K3	5 P-K3	5 P-K3	5 P-K3
6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1
7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3
8 P-B3	8 P-B3	8 P-B3	8 P-B3	8 P-B3	8 P-B3
9 P-K3	9 P-K3	9 P-K3	9 P-K3	9 P-K3	9 P-K3
10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2
11 B-N3	11 B-N3	11 B-N3	11 B-N3	11 B-N3	11 B-N3
12 Q-N2	12 Q-N2	12 Q-N2	12 Q-N2	12 Q-N2	12 Q-N2
13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P
14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

STAYING ON ALONE

Letters of Alice B. Toklas

Edited by Edward Burns with an introduction by Gilbert A. Harrison. Liveright, 426 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Richard Bridgman

SAVE for the happy few who enjoyed the friendship of Alice Toklas in her lifetime, these letters are likely to come as a surprisingly moving experience. For—although the Toklas name still tosses idly on the surface of pop culture—well beyond hashish fudge and high fashion, there existed a woman of wit, intelligence and, most important, of genuine character.

This collection of the Toklas correspondence covers the 20 years from Gertrude Stein's death in 1946 until Alice died at the age of 89 in the serene faith of a newly acquired Catholicism that Gertrude "is there waiting for us." The letters provide a coherent and even dramatic narrative of a human being adjusting first to traumatic sorrow, then to the slowly accumulating indignities of age, and doing it without self-pity.

Anyone familiar with the writings of Alice Toklas will recognize her qualities in these letters—shrewdness, a sharp eye and a sharp tongue, tenderness. But nowhere else is there the depth of response found here. That character responded to the fate of having to stay on alone. She dedicated herself to Gertrude Stein's name and literary legacy under conditions of physical decrepitude and semi-poverty. "Gertrude's memory is all my life," she once remarked, and in truth her devotion was selfless. She explicitly maneuvered to keep herself as much as possible out of biographies of Stein. As the same time, she cooperated with students of her friend, although in the face of what she regarded as error or slovenliness, her displeasure was unmistakable: "The ubiquitous Mrs. Sprague... she can write but can she read. When she left here she had read very little of Gertrude's work. She is a successful person if you accept her standards."

30 years was too trifling or difficult for Alice. When an administrative decision transferred the Picasso portrait of Stein from the Metropolitan Museum to the Museum of Modern Art, which Stein "loathed and despised," Alice swung immediately into action. After a long campaign, she succeeded in having the portrait returned to the Metropolitan, giving her "a peace of mind not known for three years." Alice's crowning tribute was achieved as over the years the Yale University Press finally brought all of Stein's

unpublished manuscripts print.

But there was more to Toklas than sacrifice. Origin the loss of her friend she into a state of impassioned sorrow. "Without baby the no directing to anything just milling around in dark." But she gradually recovered her spirits and to the maintenance of a new of affectionate friendships, voicing herself in the her intimates, sending presents for their children, and gossip coming (while trying not to be "ferocious"); counseling and occasionally reminding. As in her eyes held out, she breast of current affairs, 1952: "Isn't the election pretty third rate as they should there have been a woman candidate for the presidency." She "re that Stein had liked Paul "Sanctuary" but had found "grossly overrated."

dem Grant, Stein had "our greatest mis second to Lincoln." Toward the end, although she was obliged to struggle the Baltimore lawyer for the heirs, one Edgar Allan Po it possible? she asked— for she found herself "down to bedrock." All her ing—the "bookbooks," the articles, her "autobiog What Is Remembered" to have been written to herself, solvent and to compete with one capricious departed companion.

When she finally could purchase the insurance, a incredible collection of val Stein had left in her keeping—paintings were legally re during one of her absence stored in the vaults of the Manhattan Bank, from they were eventually dispe the so much more satis walls of the Rockefeller at Williams. Three years ago, again legally, the 87-yr Toklas was evicted from Christine apartment she Stein had shared since 192 is to "grow old in a c country."

But Toklas had her solid least her resiliently active, and her friends, by her late conversion to the lie Church, into which she had been baptized as child.

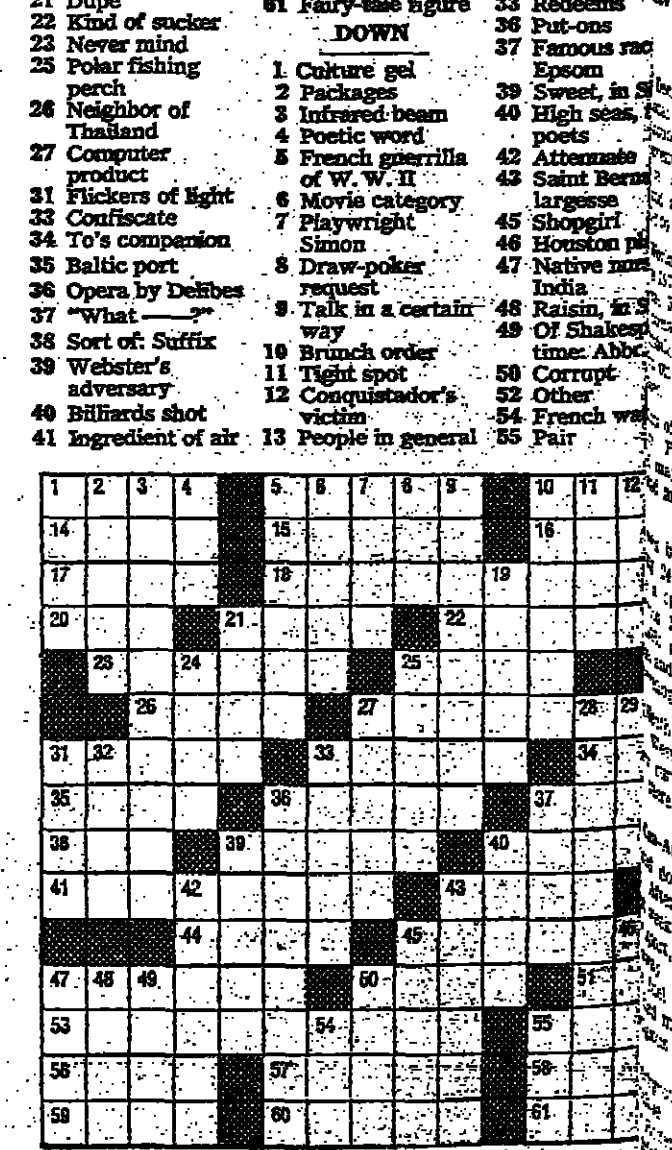
Although bedeviled by ty, Alice Toklas never y the curses of old age. She a bore, or a nuisance, a didn't complain. Rather, she made a shrewdly dependent in her life always loving.

Richard Bridgman is the of "Gertrude Stein in Pic © The Washington Post

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS	DOWN
1 French clergyman	19 Group of organisms
5 Massenet work	21 Mail station
10 News notice	24 "Today" man
14 Burst of laughter	25 "Circus" composer
15 Culture era named for Ohio town	27 Duck feed food
16 Ho Chi	28 Compensate for
17 Sen. Cranston of Calif.	29 U.S. author
18 Inactivity	30 Model's beg
20 Amusement	31 Chess ca
21 Dupe	32 Vma of g
22 Kind of sucker	33 Redness
23 Never mind	34 Put-on
24 Polar fishing perch	37 Famous rac
26 Neighbor of Thailand	39 Sweet, in S
27 Computer product	40 High seas, poets
31 Builders of light	42 Attenuate
32 Confiscate	43 Saint Bern
34 To's companion	44 largesse
35 Baltic port	45 Playwright
36 Opera by Debussy	46 Hoston p
37 "What"	47 Native po
38 Sort of suffix	48 Rasin, m
39 Webster's	49 Of Shake
40 Billiards shot	50 Corrupt
41 Ingredient of air	51 Conquistador's victim
	52 Other
	54 French we
	55 Pair



المركز الثقافي

